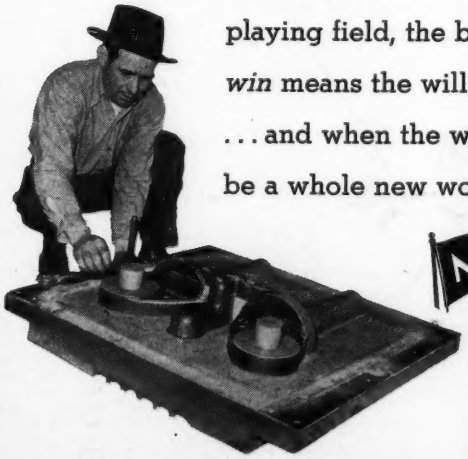
FEB 28 194

OIL WORLD

VICE MONTHLY
FIRST ISSUE
RUARY, 1944

The team with the "winning spirit" chalks up the victories . . . on playing field, the battle front, on the sea and in the air. And the wil *win* means the will to *work!* We're *working* to *win* . . . here at Warn . . . and when the war is won, we'll still be working . . . because ther be a whole new world to build, and we'll be helping to build it!



Warman
STEEL CASTING COMPANY
Specialists on steel casting for over 32 years
6100 SOUTH BOYLE AVENUE • VERNON, CALIFORNIA

Your last chance to name our pumps—

and win a $1,000.00 WAR BOND

* SERIES "E" BOND—VALUE AT MATURITY DATE, APRIL 1, 1954—$1000

WE WANT a name that can be used to identify *all* the pumps we manufacture . . . a name that expresses in a word the marked advantages and superior qualities resulting from a long-range development program that has produced simpler, more efficient pumps.

Contest closes at midnight MARCH 15, 1944

SEND IN YOUR ENTRY-TODAY

Here's the reason for the contest

In 1924 this Company was formed to manufacture the Fluid Packed Pump, a distinctive 3-tube pump with the positive Fluid Seal. Because this pump filled a definite need for meeting varying difficult conditions, it met ready acceptance. While it is still maunfactured and gives outstanding service in its particular field we have added many other types of pumps, until today we are the world's largest exclusive Oil Well Pump Manufacturer, and make a pump for every need. Since old names linger in people's minds and oil men are prone to refer to *all* of our pumps as Fluid Packed Pumps, we are taking this means of selecting a new name which will identify our complete line.

A Complete Line of Pumps to Meet Every Operating Condition

Improved Insert — The quality pump equipped with one-piece hardened and honed barrel of heavy wall thickness assures unusually long life and permits several rehone jobs. The most versatile hard metal pump available.

Groove Seal — An economically priced pump providing 4 to 8 times harder barrels than ordinary pumps. Longer production and fewer replacement parts make these hardened and honed one-piece barrel pumps today's outstanding value.

Flucup—A cup and barrel-type pump of improved construction with hardened and polished barrel. Highly satisfactory for "easy to pump" wells and also recommended for wells making high gravity oil with poor lubricating qualities.

Flu-Ring — Combines 36 to 48 composition rings on a plunger body for effective sealing. One of the most efficient types for pumping wells where water volume or lubrication-free fluid is a problem.

Fluid Packed (3-tube)—An all purpose pump especially adapted for troublesome wells. (The "fluid being pumped" acts as a sealing factor.)

Tubing Liner — This standard type pump meets the requirements of volume conditions.

FLUID PACKED PUMP CO.

MAIN PLANT: LOS NIETOS, CALIF.

[illegible] BLDG., TULSA, OKLA.; [illegible] NAVIGATION [illegible], HOUSTON, TEXAS; [illegible] BLDG., DALLAS, TEXAS; MAIN [illegible] AND STORAGE, ILLINOIS FIELDS

World's Largest Exclusive Oil Well Pump Manufacturers

For the 6 best names, the following awards will be made:

1st Prize	$1000. Series "E" War Bond
2nd Prize	$50. Series "E" War Bond
3rd Prize	$50. Series "E" War Bond
4th Prize	$50. Series "E" War Bond
5th Prize	$50. Series "E" War Bond
6th Prize	$50. Series "E" War Bond

CONTEST RULES

All men engaged in production and drilling are eligible (and men in the Armed Forces who were previously engaged in these branches of the oil industry).

Each contestant is limited to one entry.

All entries must be postmarked not later than March 15, 1944.

All entries must be submitted on the attached coupon.

In case of ties the name with the earliest postmark wins.

All entries become the property of Fluid Packed Pump Company and the decision of the judges will be final.

C.O.W.—1

OIL WELL PUMPS
906 BENDIX BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

My entry as a name that best describes your complete line of pumps is

_____

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

POSITION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY and STATE _____

CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD
and Petroleum Industry

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
FOR TIMELY, COMPLETE
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The Obstacle to City Drilling

Opposition of California municipalities to oil well drilling inside city boundary lines is holding up prospecting in well-regarded areas at a time when the oil industry on the West Coast is desperately trying to increase crude oil production. Drilling in existing fields will do little more than maintain production at current levels, if it does that.

Who's to blame? Are the city fathers being short-sighted, and unpatriotic besides, or are they acting wisely in barring city oil development, even when drilling would be distant from residential areas?

The Los Angeles City Council has been battling over the city drilling issue for over a year. Curtailment of civilian gasoline consumption on the West Coast in recent months finally convinced the council the oil shortage was real and a prospect well was approved in one isolated area, and two or three other permits may be granted. But the mayor is still opposed to any city drilling, regardless of location.

Long Beach is the latest city to turn thumbs down on oil prospecting within its boundaries. City officials and the press are opposing an oil company's request to prospect for under-ocean oil deposits from drill sites on shore because they believe such development will jeopardize residential and business property values in the area. This locality is one of the best bets for an oil discovery in California, in the opinion of many geologists.

How badly the oil is needed to beat the Japs is evident from the rate our oil in storage is disappearing. Approximately 30,000,000 barrels were withdrawn from inventories last year (4,700,000 barrels in the month of December alone) to meet ever-mounting war demands. The industry is approaching the bottom of the barrel and the situation is serious.

In the circumstances the negative action of the cities is exasperating but it is understandable, although less so in the case of Long Beach. Long Beach has become a big city because of oil, not in spite of it.

Where the trouble lies, we believe, is in the general public's conception of the oil field of today. Los Angeles is still thinking of an oil field in terms of Playa del Rey and the old Los Angeles City field. In Long Beach, a new oil field means, to many, another Signal Hill—town lot drilling, unsightly derricks, noise, and ugly looking oil sumps.

The oil field of today is, or can be, something entirely different, and if the public doesn't know this it is because oil industry hasn't said so. There are 117 producing wells in the Ten Section field and there is not a derrick in the field. Vegetation completely obscures the wells. It isn't a very glamorous oil field to the old-time oil man, but from the standpoint of invisibility to the naked eye it's a lulu.

At Huntington Beach there are several wells producing from single locations. The derricks are still there, but they could be taken away and portable servicing equipment used. It's just easier to leave the derrick in place where a number of wells must be serviced at one location. In San Francisco Canyon near Newhall, and in other oil fields the public never sees, there are wells produced by silent hydraulic lifting equipment extending only a few feet above ground level. Landscaping would completely obscure such installations, which incidentally are as spic and span as a good housewife's kitchen.

Many of the city fathers know these things, but their constituents do not. The opposition to drilling in populated areas springs from the people themselves, who do not know that a modern oil field can be made well nigh invisible, and noiseless as well.

All this wouldn't be a matter of much moment if the armed forces and war industries didn't need all the oil we can possibly produce for victory. But since we do need the oil, and if public support is required to conduct the search for oil, why not recognize the problem and approach it in the right way? Why not tell the public what a modern oil field looks like?

The battle that never ends...

The battle for Petroleum is a constant combat between the forces of Nature and the skill and resources of Man. It never ends—for Nature yields her richest treasures grudgingly — but developments in techniques and tools constantly are reducing danger and risk. Security pledges its service in maintaining continued progress through the design and production of tools and equipment which make Drilling and Production safer . . . surer . . . and more economical.

Security ENGINEERING CO., INC.
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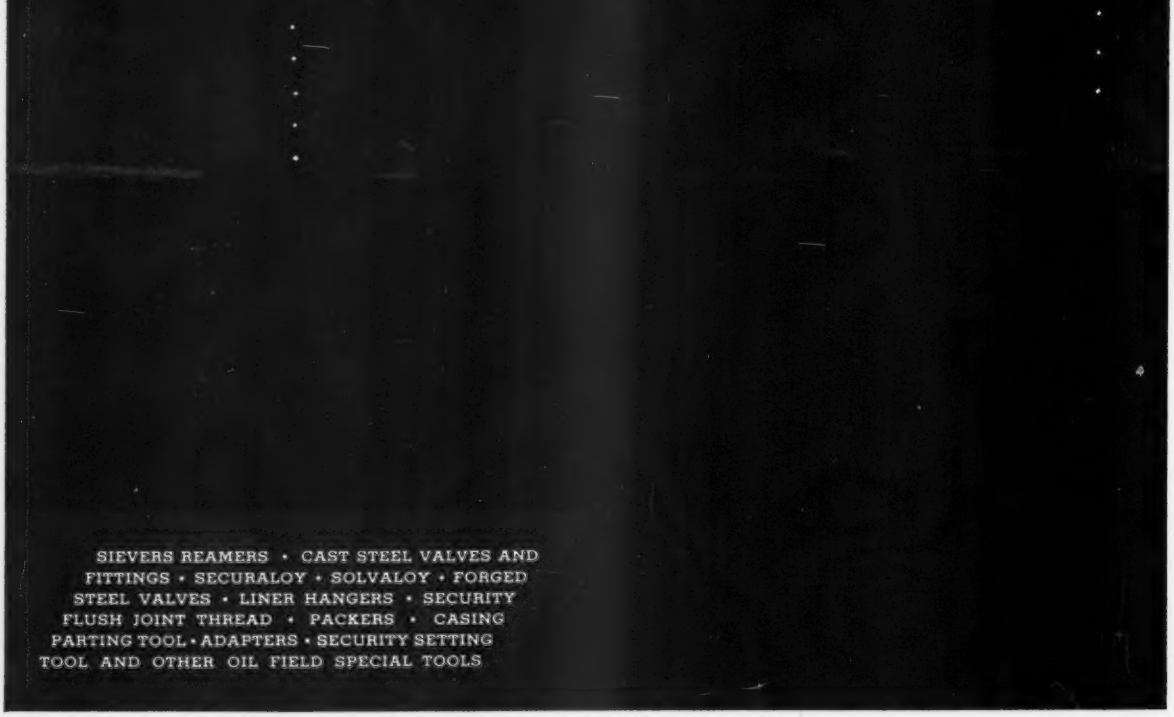

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Carrington King

Reports From Washington

Developments involving American interest in Middle Eastern and other foreign sources of petroleum supply, and the attitude which U. S. private industry and the government will finally adopt to spur production in those areas, overshadowed domestic oil issues this month.

Unfortunately for all concerned, the question of American exploitation of foreign oil deposits—whether by the oil companies themselves or by the government, or by both—lends itself to much speculation, debate and distrust.

While the big American oil companies for many years have had an interest in the huge and virtually untouched oil reserves in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, the average U. S. citizen only recently has become aware of this fact. . . . Big business always has been a political football, even more so, in the years since the depression. The public, accustomed to attacks on the domestic operations and policies of major oil companies, therefore looks with interest upon the new whoop-de-doo involving American attempts to dabble in foreign oil.

This reaction, it seems to us, is a natural one. However, the question is not one of monopoly by big business, alone. It is a complex, behind-the-scenes struggle among those who oppose big business; those who oppose government interference with big business; those who oppose certain individuals, either in big business, or in government, and the thundering herd of self-seeking politicians and tub-thumping journalists who oppose anything and everything for the mere sake of opposing.

The current controversy over American oil interests in the Middle East undoubtedly was touched off by the creation of Petroleum Reserves Corp., one of many similar "subsidiaries" of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which started life under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones. PRC now is located under the wing of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, where it eventually came to rest after President Roosevelt removed it from Jones' jurisdiction, but the State Department has final authority over its actions.

Perhaps the resolution passed by the Committee on National Oil Policy of the Petroleum Industry War Council gives the most concise picture of PRC's plight. In a resolution calling for dissolution of the agency, the PIWC committee said, in part:

"Whereas, the magazine articles and newspaper accounts as to the objectives and actions taken or contemplated by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, and the corporate powers and as yet undisclosed activities of such corporation, tend to confuse, obstruct and prevent clear and sound thinking and understanding on this important subject; and,

"Whereas, a continuation of the confusions and misunderstandings, which grow out of the foregoing, will lead to disunity, distrust and lack of coordination; and,

"Whereas, any petroleum projects necessary to the winning of the war can be accomplished by the continued cooperation of the oil industry with the Petroleum Administration for War, inasmuch as there already exists machinery within the government to accomplish all petroleum projects necessary to winning the war, and,

"Whereas, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation is not a duly constituted agency of the government of the United States vested with the power and jurisdiction to make and effectuate the Foreign Oil Policy of the United States;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of the Petroleum Industry War Council that steps should be immediately taken to dissolve the Petroleum Reserves Corporation to the end that a considered and sound national oil policy may be formulated."

This seems to be the general concensus of opinion within the oil industry. Opposed to government participation "either directly or indirectly" in the "ownership or operation of the foreign or domestic oil business," PIWC is hoping that Petroleum Administrator Ickes and F. D. R. will see the handwriting on the wall and submit to the will of the general public. The subject is being mulled over by the White House, as CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD goes to press; Ickes is to appear before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee very shortly to clear up the "mystery" which members of Congress say is shrouding PRC's operations; Congressional clamor is increasing for giving PRC the old heave-to, and a thorough airing of PRC is expected when hearings on the Brewster-Moore resolution to liquidate the agency are started.

A very pretty question is posed by the attitude taken by PRC's president, Mr. Ickes, on what Sen. E. H. Moore, Oklahoma oil man (and Republican) calls the "international socializing of petroleum."

In a speech criticizing Ickes, PRC and the Office of Price Administration's stand against a crude oil price increase, and discussing sundry other oil matters, Moore accused Ickes of being "in one breath—socialistic, and in the next he is imperialistic. The one thing he is certain of is that the government of the United States should directly engage in the oil business." . . . Moore's speech, by the way, should be of interest to the oil industry and can be found on page 1140 of the Congressional Record of Feb. 3. People in Wash-

GREATER COOPERATION

Is Needed in Wartime

ON THE BATTLE ZONE . . . at the production front . . . in the oilfields . . . whole-hearted cooperation, based on an appreciation of existing difficulties, hastens the day of victory.

Here at Crum-Brainard, in addition to maintaining our production schedule on war materiel, we are doing our level best to maintain quality and to meet shipping and delivery dates on our oil well drilling bits. Because of existing emergency regulations it is often necessary to substitute materials; and in order to bring out the best possible qualities from the steel with which we have to work, we are giving extra care to laboratory control, heat-treating, and all phases of manufacturing. Naturally these processes require more time, but we are sure our customers appreciate this and will cooperate by anticipating their requirements far enough in advance so that materials may be made up and deliveries can be made in ample time to cause no delay in their operations.

Crum CB Brainard

217 MAGNOLIA AVENUE ★ WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

BRANCH WAREHOUSES

PETROLEUM SERVICE CO., SANTA MARIA, CALIF. • VALLEY WAREHOUSE, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. • B & G SERVICE CO., AVENAL, CALIF.

ington do not exactly agree with him, however, when he contends there is no real threat of a national oil shortage.

Well, to get back to PRC: It is not, and never has been, popular. There has been much criticism of its "as yet undisclosed activities," from the day of its inception as an agency set up to explore for oil, build refineries and market petroleum products. Remembering that Ickes is the head man of the agency, readers of a recent Ickes magazine article praising Great Britain for government participation in foreign oil development quite naturally concluded that PRC was the first step toward government seduction of the U. S. oil industry.

The remarkable accord built up between the oil industry and its former arch-enemy, Ickes, during the period of crisis which started when the latter was made Petroleum Coordinator, in 1941, seemingly has not been shattered by the division of opinion on present and post-war foreign oil policies. But it is the first issue on which virtually the entire oil industry went to bat against its government "boss".

Oil men friendly to Ickes—but opposing him on this question—are hoping Honest Harold now realizes the dynamite-laden possibilities of the situation. A major row between the Petroleum Administrator and the oil industry might well imperil the war effort—particularly in an election year.

* * *

One cheery note in the U. S.-foreign oil picture was injected when plans for the immediate construction of a new refinery in Saudi Arabia were announced by Ickes. The project will be "financed entirely by the company," Ickes made it clear.

Standard Oil Co. of California and The Texas Co.—through a new subsidiary, Arabian-American Oil Co. —will undertake construction of the plant, as part of a petroleum expansion program in the richly-productive Persian Gulf area. Already the California-Texas combine has doubled the capacity of its Bahrein Island refinery and begun extensive development work throughout Saudi Arabia—where it has immense holdings. (Capacity of the Bahrein plant has been revealed as 60,000 B/D, but planned capacity of the new refinery cannot be referred to under military censorship regulations.)

Production of refined products on the Persian Gulf naturally will relieve some of the pressure that steadily increasing military demands have put on U. S. domestic producers. The War Production Board has been asked to give the "highest obtainable priority" to the proposed refinery for this reason.

FLASH! . . . Although predictions of the Wall Street Journal, regarding a pipeline for transportation of petroleum products in the Persian Gulf area were first laughed off, Secretary of the Interior Ickes tonight came forth with an announcement (on behalf of PRC) that a pipeline, costing between $130,000,000 and $165,000,000, will be financed by the government. According to Ickes: "The purpose of this agreement is to make provision for a pipeline which will be constructed from the Persian Gulf area to a point on the eastern Mediterranean, and to provide a reserve of 1,000,000,000 (billion) barrels of oil for the naval and military forces of the United States. The terms of the agreement guarantee to the government complete repayment of its investment and costs."

This is a much broader program that the one outlined in the New York financial sheet. Companies involved are the Arabian-American Oil Co. and the Gulf Exploration Co. (Gulf Oil Corp. subsidiary with a relatively small concession in the Territory of Kuwait).

(Because "Reports from Washington" have certain space limitations, details of this very interesting Ickes report cannot be carried in this section of the magazine . . . Nor is there time to analyze the newest Persian Gulf development—as this is the "deadline" for the Washington office.

Still more "foreign" developments: It's really too early for this one, but we'll venture a prediction.

California oil men are advised to watch developments on a plan to explore the Naval Oil Reserve in the vicinity of Port Barrows, Alaska. According to our information, the Navy is taking a new and intense interest in the 30,000 square miles of territory set aside in that region in 1922 or 1923. No private interests can apply—although it is hoped development of the reserve will attract the industry to areas just outside the government-owned section. . . . Present program calls for drilling in the reserve by "Seabees" (Construction Battalion) of the U. S. N. Many of these boys have been enrolled from oil industry jobs and know their business. Equipment, presumably, will be paid for with government funds.

Enthusiastic sponsor of the Alaska development plan is Representative Norris Poulson, of Los Angeles, who modestly admits he "just stumbled upon it." Poulson has indicated the Navy already has flown its experts to Port Barrows to investigate the situation.

* * *

Of all the domestic California problems pending, the Navy Department-Standard Oil Co. of California struggle to obtain an operating contract in the Elk Hills reserve appears to be the most interesting.

Out of a torrent of testimony delivered to the House Public Lands Committee in the past two weeks, two salient points stand out:

(1.) It is at last dawning upon the committee that Standard had a lot to lose and very little to gain, either in the original agreement with the Navy (which was abrogated upon request of the Justice Department, last summer) or in the newly-drawn contract which is awaiting Congressional approval.

(2.) Public consciousness has been aroused by the insistence of Ickes that production from Standard's Elk Hills holdings should be increased "immediately" to 50,000 barrels daily, from the 15,000 barrels daily the oil company is now producing under the interim agreement.

Interesting highlights of the Public Lands Committee investigation (still in progress) were:

Testimony from A. W. Noon, chairman of the Kern County Board of Supervisors, and from Paul Howard, county valuation engineer and formerly petroleum engineer for the

(Continued on Page 32)

There is no substitute for experience

ONLY by actual use of the plane can the youngster gain the experience and knowledge of his grand-dad to recognize good performance. And only by the same method—actual use—can you learn to appreciate the qualities of Hycar synthetic rubbers—qualities that you want in the resilient materials you now use.

Hycar is completely resistant to petroleum products of all kinds. It has an operating range from −65° to +250° F. and its abrasion resistance is 50% better than natural rubber. Unlike many other resilient materials, it has a minimum tendency to cold flow after taking the initial deformation, even at elevated temperatures. Further, it can be tailored to the job—oil-swell can be held to ±1%, or even to zero. Think what these qualities will mean in oil and gasoline hose, gaskets, seals, packing, pipeline scrapers, protectors, vibration dampeners, diaphragms, valves and all other resilient products used in the oil industry.

Ask your supplier to furnish you with parts made of Hycar for actual tests in your own application. Gain the experience now that will reduce operating costs later. *Hycar Chemical Company, Akron 8, Ohio.*

Hycar

LARGEST PRIVATE PRODUCER OF BUTADIENE TYPE

Synthetic Rubber

Paloma Distillate Recovery Plant First on Pacific Coast

The first distillate recovery plant on the Pacific Coast is being erected in the Paloma field, near Bakersfield, and is expected to be in operation by August, 1944.

One of the finest installations of its kind, the flow plan of the 50,000 MCF process is of unique engineering interest. In addition to condensate recovery, propane, butane and a 15-lb. Reid product will be manufactured.

Cycled Gas Carries Recoverable Condensate

In cycling gas to recover distillate it is necessary to maintain the reservoir pressure at a level enabling the economic recovery of the products desired by returning gas to the reservoir through input wells after the distillate has been separated. Gases vented in the various stages of distillate recovery are processed in a high pressure gasoline plant to obtain other recoverable gasoline fractions. The process then becomes that of reducing the pressure of the gas from output wells in successive stages to obtain the desired condensate yield. The condensate volume is a small part of the total gas handled, so the gas leaving the condensate separators is scrubbed with oil in a high pressure absorption process, recompressed and injected back into the gas reservoir through input wells. In the Paloma plant the gas pressure at the output wells is about 2800 lbs. per square inch. After processing and compression, the gas returned to the reservoir through the input wells will be at a pressure of 4,000 lbs. per square inch.

Paloma Plant Lay-out Compact

The gas received from the output well is reduced in pressure through four stages, and the condensate sent to a fractionating column.

Gas vented from each stage of condensate separation is passed through absorption towers operated at the same pressure as the separators.

From the absorbers the enriched oil goes to a high and low pressure still, respectively, with the gasoline product sent to fractionating columns where the special cuts are made.

Four-Stage Condensate Separation

Starting with an output well pressure of about 2,800 pounds, the first retrograde effect occurs in the first of four condensate separators. The separator will operate at about 2,000 pounds.

From the 2,000 pound separator the condensate moves into the next stage where the pressure is reduced to 800 pounds.

The third stage of separation is at 300 pounds, with the fourth at 77 pounds.

The condensate recovered is then fed to a condensate-debutanizer operating at 200 pounds where the butanes-and-lighter are cut overhead and sent on for further separation into propane, butane, and a 15 lb. Reid product.

The bottoms from the condensate-debutanizer are sent to condensate storage.

Three-Stage Gas Absorption

From the first two and last stages of condensate separation, gas is bled from the separators into an absorption tower. 2,000-pound gas from the first separator passes through a 2,000-pound absorber counter-currently against a light absorption oil. Dry gas from this absorber is recompressed to 4,000 pounds and sent to the injection well for its return underground.

Gas vented from the 800-pound condensate separator is sent to an absorber operating at 800 pounds. Dry gas from this stage of the absorption cycle is recompressed to 4,000 pounds and comingled with the 4,000-pound gas previously described.

Rich absorption oil from both the 2,000-pound and 800-pound absorbers is sent to a rich oil vent tank held at 300 pounds pressure. Vapors released from this vent tank are comingled with the wet gas vented from the 300 pound condensate separator, compressed to 800 pounds and fed to the 800 pound absorber.

Gas from the 77 pound condensate separator is fed to a 77 pound absorber. From this last stage of absorption the dry gas is sent to fuel, while the rich oil passes to a high-pressure still operated at 90 pounds.

Distillation and Fractionation of Products

The overhead cut from the 90-pound still is a raw gasoline which is sent to the depropanizer, which operates at 315 pounds. The overhead cut from the still is comingled with the overhead from the 200 pound condensate debutanizer previously described.

The bottoms from the 90-pound still are fed to a 10-pound still, where the overhead cut is sent directly to condensate storage along with the bottoms from the condensate debutanizer previously described.

At 315 pounds pressure the depropanizer delivers a propane product overhead. The bottoms are sent to a second debutanizing column operating at 75 pounds.

The overhead from the second debutanizer is a butane product, while the bottoms are a 15-pound Reid gasoline product.

Miscellaneous Plant Equipment

The plant as a whole is being constructed to perform with the high efficiency of a modern absorption plant. The boiler plant will consist of two units steaming at 350 pounds and supply steam for still agitation and certain pumps. All of the oil circulation pumps will be driven by multicylinder gas engines. The absorption oil will be slightly heavier than the kerosene grade generally used on the Pacific Coast. All of the absorption oil will be heated by direct-fire preheaters.

Paloma First Pacific Coast Distillate Field

During 1938, and prior to the discovery of Paloma as a distillate field,

GENERALIZED FLOW PLAN
PALOMA
DISTILLATE-RECOVERY PLANT
15-LB. REID GASOLINE PRODUCT
BUTANE PRODUCT
PROPANE PRODUCT
75 LBS.
DEBUTANIZER
315 LBS.
DEPROPANIZER
TO DEPROPANIZER
TO CONDENSATE STORAGE
CONDENSATE STORAGE
RAW GASOLINE TO DEPROPANIZER
10 LBS.
LOW PRESSURE STILL
90 LBS.
HIGH-PRESSURE STILL
RAW GASOLINE TO DEPROPANIZER
200 LBS.
CONDENSATE DEBUTANIZER
DRY GAS TO FUEL
77 LB. ABSORBER
77 LBS.
CONDENSATE SEPARATOR
COMPRESSOR
300 LB. RICH OIL VENT
800 LB. ABSORBER
2,000 LB. ABSORBER
COMPRESSOR
300 LBS.
CONDENSATE SEPARATOR
800 LBS.
CONDENSATE SEPARATOR
2,000 LBS.
CONDENSATE SEPARATOR
INJECTION WELL 4000 POUNDS
OUTPUT WELL 2800 POUNDS

the Ohio Oil Company drilled its KCL No. A-8 well for Stevens zone production near the south quarter corner of sec. 32, 31-26. The findings were not satisfactory.

Continuing the geophysical work which prompted the original try, Western Gulf Oil Co. and The Texas Co. located a structure to their liking southeast of the deep well and blocked up extensive acreage over the subsurface picture.

The discovery well, KCL No. A-54-3, was located near the center of sec. 3, 32-26 and finished August 31st, 1939, flowing clean 50.6 gravity condensate from 178 ft. of Stevens zone sand above bottom at 10,175 ft. Given only a 5-hour flow trial because of limited storage the well proved capable of more than 2250 bbls. of oil and 15,000,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 24/64 inch bean.

Thus Western Gulf Oil Co. and The Texas Co. became co-discoverers of the Paloma field, presenlty proved to embrace more than 3000 proved acres and to contain more than a million acre feet of sand.

Since the original well was bottomed in silty oil sand and the co-discovers moved a quarter of a mile easterly to drill A-74-3 for a look at the lower section of the Stevens. Drilled, cored and tested at length to a final 11,216 ft. the lower Stevens zone sand phases were discarded and the well finished in the main zone just above 10,287 ft., flowing 40 bbls. per hour and 6,750,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 48/64 inch bean. Controlled production in this well was 217 bbls. of clean 53.8 gravity oil and 1,454,000 cu. ft. of gas through an 11/64 inch orifice under 3,000 lbs. tubing and 3,300 lbs. casing pressure.

At the same time Ohio Oil Co., holder of the nearest adjacent acreage, drilled KCL B-2, 43-3 in the northwest quarter of the discovery section 3. Top of the Stevens oil sand here was found at 10,001 ft. and the well was finished at 10,145 ft. flowing 1,900 bbls. of clean 51.2 gravity oil and 12,340,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 33/64 inch bean.

At the northwest tip, near the north quarter corner of sec. 4, 32-26, the Ohio Oil Co. drilled KCL No. A-10, 41-4 in slightly blacker oil sand at 10,241 ft. with the top of the saturation found at 10,005 ft. Completed under wraps the well flowed 156 bbls. of 41.0 gravity oil cutting 11.0% through a 12/64 inch bean. Also indicating relief from the high pressure gas cap found in the center of the field, the gas from this flow measured only 800,000 cu. ft. and the pressure dropped to 950/1350 lbs.

At the southeast tip of the field, Western Gulf and The Texas Co. completed Symons No. 12-7 near the northwest corner of section 7, 32-27 after an exhaustive testing program to 11,811 ft. This test located the top of the condensate type sand at 10,939 ft., light oil sand at 11,270 ft. and heavier but unpromising sands from 11,275 ft. to 11,547 ft. bottoming in shale at 11,811 ft.

New Completions Enlarging Field

A steady and orderly field development has assured the Pacific Coast industry that the Paloma structure is large and capable of a sustained production of oil, gas and distillate over a long period.

In October, 1942, General Pet. finished Gallagher 61-33 at the north flank of the field in sec. 33-31s-26e at 11,042 ft. flowing 421 B/net 36.4 gravity and 550 MCF through a 16/64 inch bean—barefoot from the shoe at 11,000 ft.—to bottom—reduced to a 7/64 inch bean the well flowed 140 B/D 35.2 gravity, 0.2%, 154 MCF, 1650/2600 lbs., and lay semi-dormant for some time.

On April 8, 1943, Western Gulf Oil Co. spudded L. A. Club 36-1 on sec. 1-32s-26e for an 11,349 ft. test which again demonstrated geological complexities. Although much deeper stratographically than expected, the well finished in well saturated sands below the shoe at 11,060 ft. flowing a controlled 200 B/D 33.0 gravity oil and approximately 160 MCF gas.

Pending completion of both drilling and production methods, the field again lay fallow until August, 1943, when the Paloma Operators Committee endorsed a complete program under the direction of Western Gulf Oil Co. First under way was Paloma Unit No. 34-4 on sec. 4,32s-26e which was rapidly followed by additional strings.

Currently working here are six projects scattered over most of the field area as previously delineated, with some of them already in oil sand, none have yet tested sufficiently to warrant any conclusion as to production or ultimate worth —all of them, however, are nearing the point of partially clearing the geologic story of the current drillers.

As stated before, this field is apparently far from completely developed and affords great interest to all persons concerned with adequate and thoroughly engineered production practices.

Synthetic Rubber Tire Markings Reveal Composition

According to a recent report, synthetic rubber tires are now being marked with symbols which reveal the composition of the tire in relation to the amount of rubber, natural or synthetic, used in fabrication.

The mark S-1 indicates an 80% synthetic tread on a natural rubber carcass.

S-2: A 50% synthetic tread on a natural rubber carcass.

S-3: 100% synthetic tread; 100% synthetic carcass.

S-4: 90% synthetic rubber and 10% natural rubber distributed throughout the casing according to the manufacturer's selected fabrication requirements.

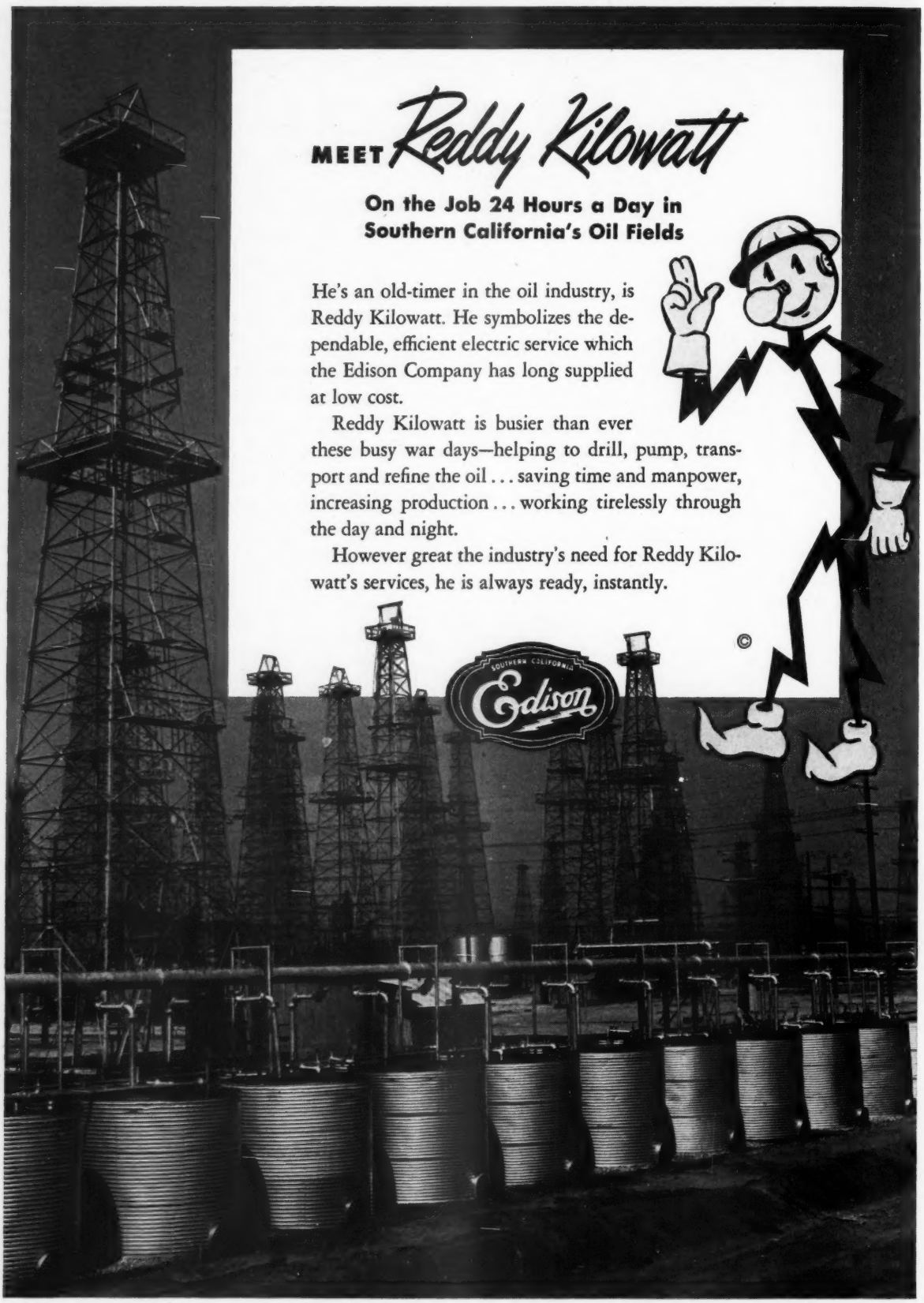
S-5: A 100% synthetic tread on a natural rubber carcass.

S-6: 70% synthetic rubber and 30% natural rubber distributed throughout the casing according to the manufacturer's selected fabrication requirements.

S-7: Is an alternate for the S-5 type which permits the manufacturer to vary the amounts of synthetic and natural rubbers between carcass and tread.

Washington Plans Financial Aid For Synthetic Fuel Manufacture

The Senate has authorized the expenditure of $30,000,000 for a program of government help to private concerns as an aid to undertaking commercial-scale manufacture of synthetic gasoline and other liquid fuels from coal and shale oil. The bill has been sent to the House for consideration.


MEET Reddy Kilowatt
On the Job 24 Hours a Day in Southern California's Oil Fields
He's an old-timer in the oil industry, is Reddy Kilowatt. He symbolizes the dependable, efficient electric service which the Edison Company has long supplied at low cost.
Reddy Kilowatt is busier than ever these busy war days—helping to drill, pump, transport and refine the oil . . . saving time and manpower, increasing production . . . working tirelessly through the day and night.
However great the industry's need for Reddy Kilowatt's services, he is always ready, instantly.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Edison
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Reddy Kilowatt says: "CONSERVATION OF ELECTRICITY WILL HELP WIN THE WAR!"

Handling of Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid in Refining Processes

With the advent of catalytic processes in petroleum refining, the application of hazardous chemicals has become increasingly a part of the refiner's plant problems. **Anhydrous** (water-free) **hydrofluoric acid** is being applied commercially in alkylation procedures, and factors relating to its safe handling and use are important to understand. A recent discussion by C. M. Fehr* analyzes the question in terms of practical data needed as a guide for proper handling within the refinery.

Varying Acid Strength Alters Properties

It is pointed out that at a strength of 98 per cent, or higher, anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is very different from the lower strengths commonly used. As the acid increases in strength the manner in which it attacks materials of constructions changes radically. Below 65 per cent strength it does not attack lead badly, but above 65 per cent to 70 per cent it attacks it increasingly. Below 60 per cent strength the corrosion rate against steel is high, while a strength above 80 per cent produces hardly any action on good steel. Natural rubber, neoprene and certain plastics are little affected by the weak acid, but are attacked when the acid strength is above 60 per cent to 80 per cent.

Acid Properties

The freezing point of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is given as minus 117.4 degrees F, permitting storage at low temperatures, and during winter, without solidification.

The boiling point is approximately 66.9 degrees F at atmospheric pressure, aiding handling either as a liquid or as a gas.

At 100 degrees F the vapor pressure is approximately 12 pounds per square inch. A low viscosity and surface tension contributes to easy flow characteristics in small pipes.

Satisfactory Metals for Handling Anhydrous Acid

When anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is brought into contact with a mild carbon steel a protective coating forms on the surface, inhibiting further corrosion. Because of a low corrosion rate, mild carbon steel has been found to be satisfactory for use in storage tanks, pipes, fittings, valves and pumps. It is pointed out that steel tanks for storing the anhydrous acid have been in service for ten years and are still in good condition. This application of mild carbon steel refers to the anhydrous acid only. When the acid strength is below 60 per cent, steel is no longer satisfactory. Copper, monel, silver and platinum are more resistant to the lower acid strengths.

Certain steels are more resistant to the acid than others. A well deoxidized, dead-melted, or killed steel in which the non-metallic inclusions are at a minimum is best. Bessemer steel is not considered desirable.

Monel Metal and Copper Also Applicable

Monel metal has been found to be the best of the commercially available non-ferrous alloys. Monel is also excellent for the construction of laboratory equipment for handling the anhydrous acid. Sample bottles, valve parts, and parts in contact with weaker acid give satisfactory corrosion-resistance when made of this alloy.

Under proper conditions copper is a close second to monel. In the presence of sulphur dioxide and oxygen, copper is attacked. Where these substances are present, copper becomes unsatisfactory.

Certain Non-Metals and Metals Unsatisfactory

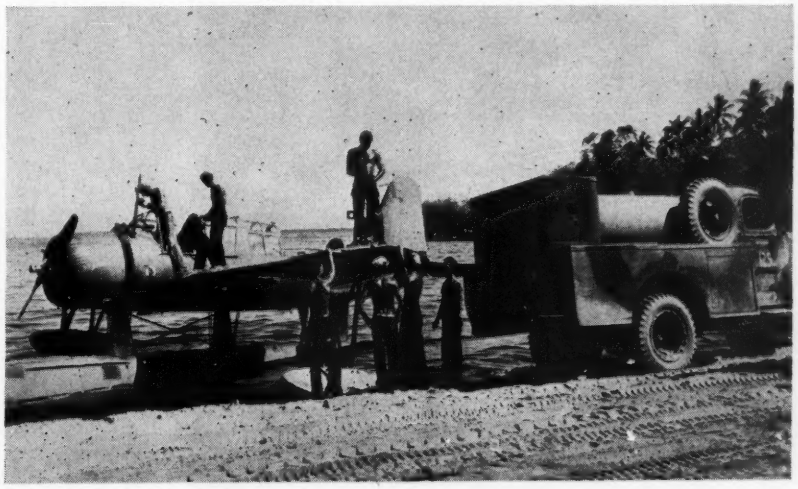
Materials of construction containing silica, such as glass, porcelain, enamelware, asbestos and siliceous cast irons are unsatisfactory. Lead is given as being suitable for use where the acid strength is below 65 per cent, but unserviceable in contact with higher acid strengths, particularly the anhydrous form.

Cast iron is more resistant than lead to strong hydrofluoric acid, but is not a generally satisfactory construction material due to the siliceous inclusions. Cast iron fittings have a short service life.

Other unsuitable materials for handling the anhydrous acid are given to be wood, rubber, and most of the plastics.

Shipping Containers

The movement of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is regulated by the



Sea plane being fueled by 100-octane tank car at the water's edge on a South Pacific island.

(Courtesy U. S. Navy)

*Western Pet. Rfrs. Assoc., July 9, 1943.

Interstate Commerce Commission as a hazardous article. While the vapor pressure of the acid is only one-half pound gauge at 70 degrees F, it is nevertheless shipped in compressed gas pressure vessels.

Cylinder

Seamless steel cylinders of I.C.C. specification 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3E, 25, and I.C.C. forge-welded-but-not-brazed cylinders 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, and 38 are used. Cylinders are filled to 85 per cent of their water-weight capacity.

Tank Cars

Forge-welded pressure vessels mounted on a railway flatcar structure, and conforming to I.C.C. specification 105A-500 are used for shipping the anhydrous acid. This arrangement is similar to that used in transporting ammonia, chlorine and propane.

The car dome is fitted with two gas valves on the cross axis and two liquid eduction valves on the longitudinal axis. A special safety valve provided with a platinum frangible disc is set to be gas-tight at pressures below 180 pounds gauge and wide open at 225 pounds gauge. The cars are insulated and can be filled to 90 per cent of their water-weight capacity. Two car capacities are available—11.6 tons and 21.6 tons, respectively.

Shipping Container Valves

All-steel or brass valves are in service. It is pointed out that the all-steel ammonia cylinder valve has been specially adapted to the anhydrous hydrofluoric acid service by replacing the tin seat with copper, and providing a suitable packing.

Storage Vessels

Steel tanks are given as the logical storage vessels for the anhydrous acid, and should be of welded construction conforming to paragraph U-68 of the A.S.M.E. code for unfired pressure vessels. It is warned that steel should not be used when the acid strength is below 60 per cent. With proper outage, insul-ated tanks can be loaded to 90 per cent of their water-weight capacity, and insulated tanks to 85 per cent. Scale-mounted tanks are considered preferable to those with liquid-level indicat Bottom outlets are considered inadvisable. Loading and unloading should be done through a stand-pipe. If a bottom outlet is used, a drop-plug valve should be set to open at two-thirds the tank working pressure. The frangible discs should be of platinum.

Transferring Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid

The acid may be transferred from one vessel to another by creating a pressure head with dry air or butane, or by centrifugal pumping. When the pressure-transfer procedure is used, the increase in pressure in the receiving tank should be vented and absorbed in an alkaline scrubber. The pressure-transfer eliminates pumps and bottom outlets on tanks.

If the centrifugal pump is used, a flooded suction is necessary. Packing troubles are described as minimized by specially designed liquid hydrocarbon pressure seal glands.

Piping

Extra heavy seamless steel pipe and forged or cast steel fittings are recommended for handling the anhydrous acid. Welded joints are given as satisfactory, if the weld is homogeneous and free from slag and oxides. Threaded joints on small pipe should be pulled up tight and seal-welded. Cast iron fittings should not be used.

Ring flanges with soft iron or copper gaskets are given as satisfactory for connecting pipe larger than two-inch. Neoprene or vistanex impregnated asbestos gaskets have been used successfully on small lines. Heavy copper tubing can be used for flexible connections on scale-mounted tanks.

Valves

Needle, globe and gate valves are all given as serviceable, with needle and globe valves preferred. All types may be of steel, and machined from bar stock or forged. Cast steel valves must be critically examined for porosity and sand holes. Stuffing boxes should be deep, and with an outside screw and yoke.

The principal difficulty with valves is given as stem-corrosion and seat-freezing. Regular operation of valves does much to reduce freezing, but monel trims, especially stems, are suggested as valuable in preventing freezing. Tight packing glands, frequently checked, aids in reducing stem-corrosion. Lubricated plug cocks have not yet proven entirely satisfactory but improvements now claimed will eliminate difficulties.

Pumps

Centrifugal pumps fabricated of cast steel, with steel impellers, have given good service. Packing difficulties are still encountered. Gland leakage can be reduced by the use of a liquid hydrocarbon seal, but there is the risk of acid-contamination.

Piston pumps of steel, monel or special bronze are reported as giving good service. Packing glands reportedly hold well.

Packing

Pump packing should be acid-resistant, compressible, and should not score the shaft. Acid-resistance can be obtained by using copper or aluminum foil, or copper metallic braid. Heavily graphited and lubricated asbestos provides compressibility. Neoprene and koroseal cores are also promising. It is pointed out that packing deteriorates at a higher rate in idle pumps, and that packing life can be prolonged by starting the pumps several times each tour.

Good Construction Practices Essential

Welding should be used wherever possible in fabrication and to seal threaded joints on small lines. Overhead lines should be avoided. Acid lines should slope to storage or drain tanks wherever possible. The installation of valves below eye level with packing glands vertical is advised. Double-valving should be used when conditions warrant. All equipment, valves, pumps, etc., should not be congested, with pit installations avoided. The repair of equipment handling anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is difficult and ample room should be provided, with accessibility stressed. Power lines should be run in conduits, with motor connections in flexible conduit. Glass is quickly attacked by hydrofluoric acid, becoming cloudy. Polystyrene plastic is not wholly resistant, but is a satisfactory substitute for gauge glasses, and in instruments.

Rigid Safe Practices Essential

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is a dangerous chemical and all personnel working with it should be only those able to follow orders and rigorously obey safety instructions. Clear-headedness and quick action is essential in the event of emergencies.

It is pointed out that those sensitive to nasal and throat irritations, or those who sunburn easily, should not work around hydrofluoric acid fumes. The use of protective clothing and a constant critical inspection of tools, operating equipment and safety appliances is essential.

In carrying out repairs, all equipment should be carefully checked before dismantling. All parts removed from acid service should be washed with an alkaline solution before being handled. All tools should receive an alkaline wash.

Workmen should wear protective clothing and never unduly expose skin surfaces. The warning is given that working bareheaded, with shirt sleeves rolled up, or in an undershirt, is very hazardous. Neoprene protective clothing is recommended. Acid-spills should be neutralized with soda ash. Contaminated clothing should be neutralized with bicarbonate of soda and laundered before reuse. Porous materials, such as wood, pipe covering or packing materials, which are acid-contaminated should be burned or buried.

First Aid

Detailed first aid data can be obtained from the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the National Institute of Health.

Promptness, prolonged and thorough flushing with water, and relaxation and reassurance are given as the three basic steps in first aid. Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid attacks tissue rapidly and continues to destroy it until removed. The most effective first aid measure is given as the application of large quantities of tepid water. The application of water may be necessary over a period of three to twelve hours, depending upon the nature and severity of the injury. Alternating the water flush with weak ammonia and water has been cited as valuable. Burn ointments containing magnesium oxide are also used.

Low concentrations of hydrofluoric acid fumes cause coughing and irritation of the throat. Prolonged exposure to higher concentrations can cause lung inflammation.

Utility Awarded "E"

Utility Electric Steel Foundry of Vernon on December 14th became the first foundry in the vital Southern California war industrial area to receive the coveted Army-Navy "E" for outstanding production of war materials.

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Defrees, U.S.N. (Retired), Inspector of Naval Material for the Los Angeles District, in the presence of distinguished Army and Navy Officers, presented the pennant at a program attended by the foundry workers and invited guests. Music was rendered by Lieutenant Rudy Vallee and the Coast Guard Band from Wilmington.

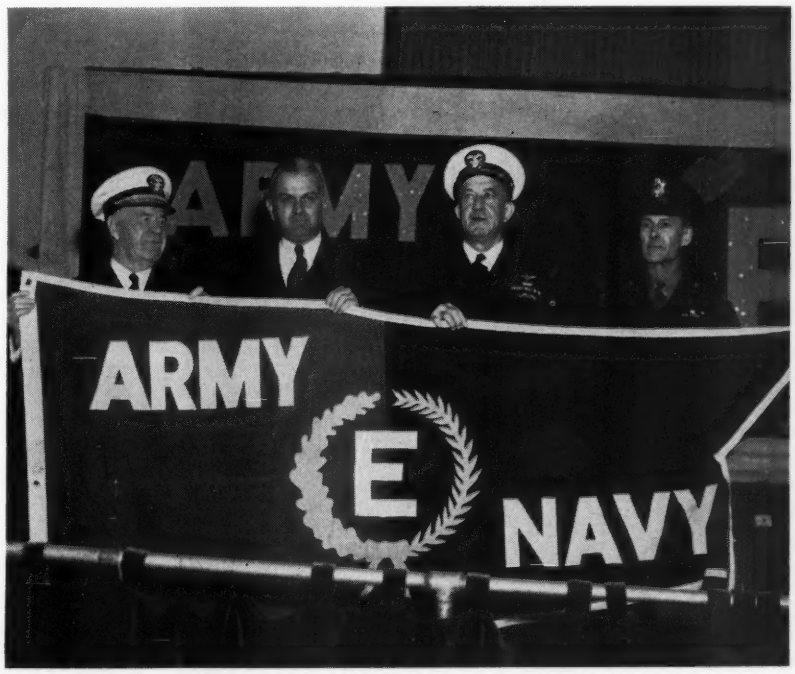
Admiral Defrees in presenting the award, warned against slacking production now that we have taken the offensive, in that aggressive action is costlier than a defensive role.

Six employees, representing all departments, were given token lapel pins for their work in winning the "E" pennant.

This foundry produces high pressure engine room steam fittings for destroyers, parts for aircraft and seaplanes, stainless steel valve trim for maritime boats, centrifugal pumps and pump parts for high octane gasoline and synthetic rubber plants, heat exchanger castings, heat resisting cracking still supports and other high temperature furnace parts.

During the building of the M-5 Tank at the South Gate Plant of General Motors Corporation this foundry was one of the principal sub-contractors supplying all cast steel armor, alloy and plain carbon parts completely machined and ready for final assembly. They were assisted in this work by nine other subcontractors among local foundries and machine shops.

Also, a substantial part of their tonnage goes into towing winch and tractor castings used by combat troops in all theaters of the war.



Left to right: Rear Admiral Joseph R. Defrees, U.S.N. (Retired); E. C. Hummel, Vice President & General Manager, Utility Electric Steel Foundry; Commander Joseph C. Arnold, U.S.N. (Retired); Colonel K. B. Harmon, Ordnance Department.

Postwar thoughts are

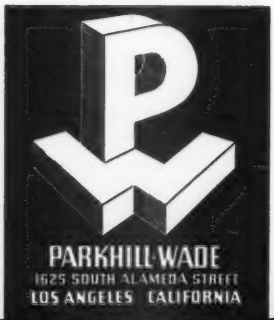
interesting—Important—NECESSARY

however

War Plants still demand our every effort

Important wartime needs have been and are being met, not only along engineering lines and in field construction of necessary wartime plants, but also in the fabrication of vital equipment in our own shops.

Distillate Recovery Plants
Gas Dehydration Plants
Compressor Stations
Natural Gasoline Plants
Stabilization Plants



Our ability to handle all phases of projects tends to speed completion and assures efficient, economical installations.

AFFILIATED WITH

THE STEARNS-ROGER MANUFACTURING CO.

1720 CALIFORNIA STREET • DENVER, COLO.

Fluid Packed Pump Company Gives War Bonds As Prizes For a Pump Name

The Fluid Packed Pump Company is offering six war bonds as prizes for pump names. According to J. B. Reilly, President, the company was formed back in 1924 to manufacture fluid packed pumps. But now that the company has become the world's largest exclusive oil well pump manufacturer and makes a pump for every need, some confusion exists in oil men's minds as to the correct name for the various pumps. In order to clarify this situation, a new name will be selected which will identify their complete line of pumps.

First prize is a $1000 war bond and the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth prizes are $50 war bonds. The contest is open to all men engaged in production and drilling and men in the armed forces who were previously engaged in these branches of the oil industry. The contest closes at midnight, March 15, 1944.

JUDGES STUDY THE CONTEST RULES!
Left to right: Wallace Sawdon, Foreign Editor of PETROLEUM ENGINEER; Walter C. Monroe, Editor of CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD; M. M. Dozier, Dozier-Graham-Eastman Advertising Agency.

Personalized Service Plan of White Motor Co. Highly Successful

The White Motor Company is losing no time in getting its story of Personalized Service over to White owners in the West. According to W. D. Patterson, White Regional Manager on the Pacific Coast, new meetings of O. D. T. officials and White owners in Seattle, Spokane, Salt Lake City and Klamath Falls, Oregon, have all been highly successful.

In Seattle, 189 owners were in attendance; in Spokane, 64; Salt Lake City, 80; and Klamath Falls, 44. Many additional customers' meetings have been scheduled for January and February as the importance of Personalized Service to the war effort has been universally recognized.

"The White Motor Company," said Mr. Patterson, "began to work on a truck conservation plan at the very outset of the war, when our production facilities were converted 100 per cent to the building of Scout Cars, Half-Tracs, Tank Destroyers and the other war vehicles which the Army asked us to build.

"It was evident then, that the entire productive capacity of all truck manufacturers would be strained to the utmost to produce only the military requirements as long as the war lasted, and that existing civilian trucks would, in all probability, have to outlast the duration.

"We started with the proposition that 'wishful thinking won't keep America's motor trucks in service for the duration.' We modernized and re-equipped the service departments of our branches and many of our dealers. We inaugurated a definite plan of maintenance which owners told us was helpful. But as we gained experience in our shops with this original plan, we found we could go much further in providing a comprehensive type of protection for each individual truck of our manufacture. Indeed we realized that such a plan would have to be developed and made available if we were going to assure our owners of maximum protection for their White equipment until the day when new trucks would again become available. Frankly, the Personalized Service plan is so comprehensive that few realize, until they learn the details, that it is possible to devise a plan that puts its finger on each individual truck's serial number and still be practical and simple."

Mr. Patterson pointed out that the plan had first been presented on the Coast to important audiences in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. "The program from the outset won the enthusiastic commendation and support of O.D.T.," said Patterson. "When we presented the plan to the practical operators in Los Angeles and Portland the reaction was most favorable."

"We plan to continue these meetings until every White owner on the Coast has the complete Personalized Service story first hand."

Square D Issues Bulletin

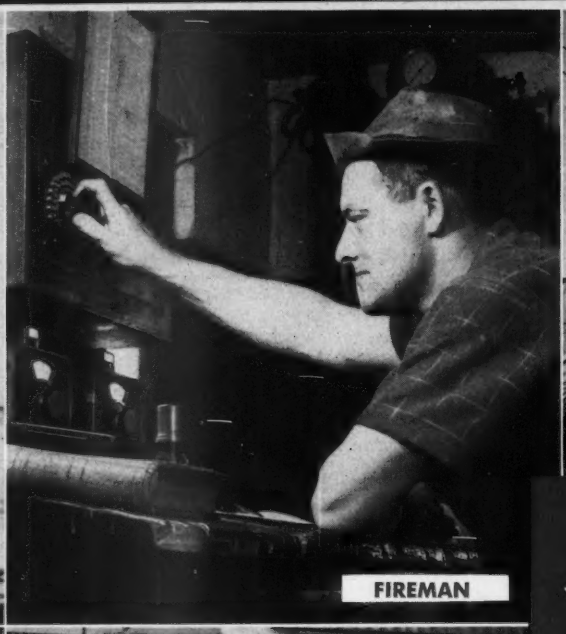
The new Square D Bulletin 3100 now available fully describes, illustrates and lists all Square D Electrical Control Equipment meeting Marine and Naval requirements.

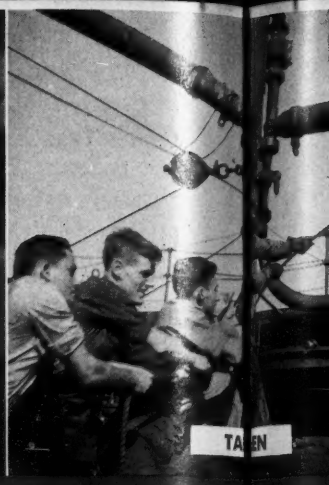
This 28-page bulletin supersedes the temporary Bulletin 3100 dated April, 1943, and gives considerably more information as well as illustrating and describing Square D Electrical Equipment for use in yards and docks, plus typical shipyard layouts.

Address Square D Company, 1318 E. 16th Street, Los Angeles 21, California, for free copy.

BUY WAR BONDS

RIG BUILDER


FIREMAN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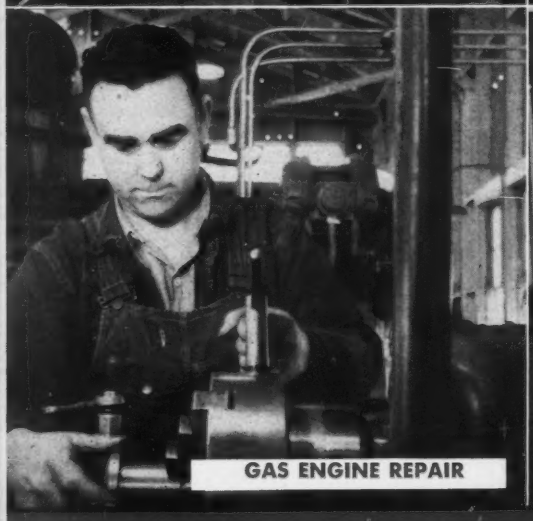
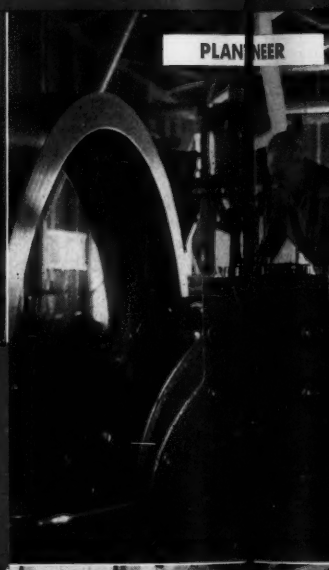
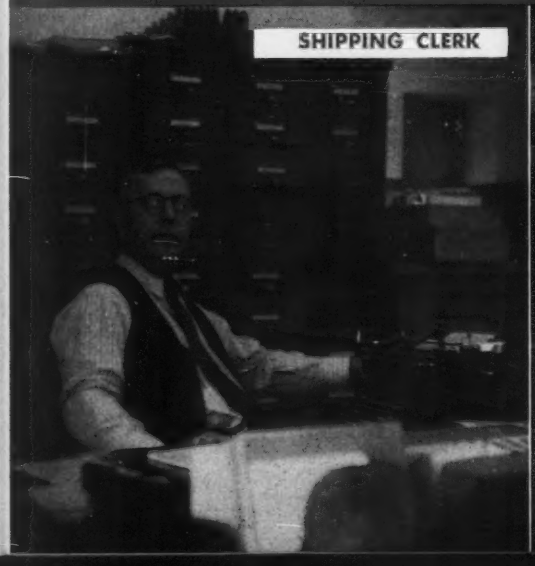
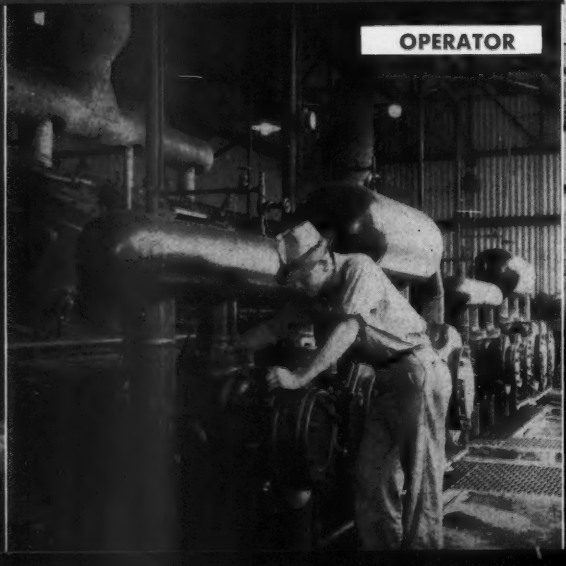

GAS ENGINE REPAIR

BARREL CLEANER

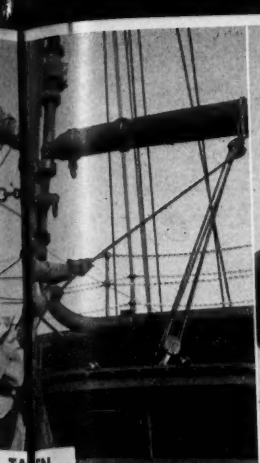

PLAN[illegible]NEER

Again we present scenes of oil men engaged in the production of war's Number One essential weapon—OIL. And we shall continue driving home this irrefutable fact: Without oil—for tanks, jeeps, guns, ships, planes, factories—there could be no defense, no attack, no victories, no Peace.


SHIPPING CLERK


OPERATOR

AUT[illegible]ANICS



TA N

PLAN NEER

PIPE MACHINIST

STILLMEN

TRAVELING AUDITOR

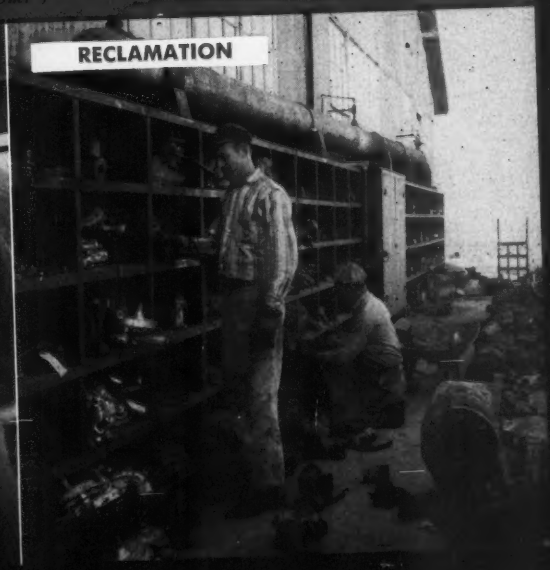
GAS MAN

Obviously, these scenes portray but a handful of the innumerable jobs required to wrest oil from the bowels of the earth, get it to the refineries, to the front lines, to the home fronts. From the youngest employee to the oldest veteran—all are Essential War Jobs.

(Courtesy of "Standard Oiler")

AUT ANICS

ENGINEERS



RECLAMATION

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

A doctor was cornered by a lady at a social gathering who occupied an hour of his time in a description of the pain she occasionally suffered in her knee. "What do you think I should do about it, Doctor?"

"I would advise you to give up drinking and go to bed early. And wherever you go be sure to keep your knees warm."

"Since this is a social occasion I daresay that I cannot send you a check for your professional services."

'No, the advice I give at parties never costs anything." He paused and then added, "But it never cures anything either."

A teacher tells about a little boy whose coat was so difficult to fasten that she went to his assistance. As she tugged at the coat she said:

"Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

No, she bought it."

Your wife used to be terribly nervous. Now she's as cool and composed as a cucumber. What cured her?

"The doctor did. He told her that her kind of nervousness was the natural result of advancing age."

I've asked for money, I've begged for money, and I've cried for money, lady.

Have you ever thought of working for it, my man?

Not yet, mum. You see, I'm going through the alphabet and I ain't got to W yet!

"Vacation plans don't bother me," said William Henry Penny. "My wife decides where I shall go, and my employer when."

Do you believe that tight clothes stop circulation?

Not with a woman. The tighter the clothes the more she's in circulation.

Iss potatoes in two kinds, male and fimmale?

Of course not. Why?

It's werry fonny—the Keptin's telling me I should peel two sex of potatoes.

Women's slacks look all right at the cuff, but some of them look kind of funny around the bottom!

The slow suitor asked: "Elizabeth, would you like a puppy?"

"Oh, Edward," the old maid gushed, "how delightfully humble of you. Yes dear, I accept."

A man who had just been commissioned in the Army received a wire from the medical board several days later: "Regret to inform you," it read, "that tests show you have tuberculosis and heart trouble."

An hour later another wire came, saying: "Please disregard last wire, your record confused with that of another candidate."

The relieved officer wired back, "Sorry but your correction came too late. I committed suicide 40 minutes ago!"

A Harvard professor, traveling deep in the heart of Texas, found himself seated next to a Texas cowboy and fell into conversation with him. The Texan confessed to 87 years of age whereupon the professor said: "To what do you attribute your remarkable longevity?"

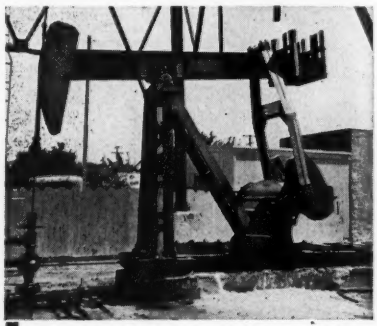
The Texan thought a moment and answered gravely: "Well, I never stole a horse and I never called a man a liar to his face!"

A young ensign with a reputation as a Lothario tried to refuse when he was invited to a charity affair. He gave the excuse that he was working on something important.

"Oh, in that case, just bring your work along with you," the hostess suggested. "We'd love to have her, too."

"Shall I leave the light burning, ma'am?" the servant asked.

"No," her mistress replied, "I think my husband won't get home until daylight. He kissed me goodbye before he went, and gave me twenty dollars for a new hat."



JENSEN Jacks make PROFITS GROW

You make more money when your wells are equipped with JENSEN Pumping Units.

We could introduce you to JENSEN customers from coast to coast who did not, at one time, believe that. They believe it now.

And so will you, if you'll investigate. As a starter, please turn to our pages in your new Composite Catalog or write for Bulletin No. 27.

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Congratulations, Jim Butler

Jim could hardly believe it; could hardly control the lump that lodged in his throat. Obviously his unspoken thoughts were: "They're doing all this for me!"

"All this" was: A special anniversary luncheon at Standard Oil Richmond Refinery's Cafeteria. A huge cake to celebrate the occasion. Jim's wife on hand to share the honors. Laudatory words from Francis H. Smith, Manager of Richmond Refinery. Congratulatory telegrams from President H. D. Collier and C. E. Finney, Jr., General Manager of the Manufacturing Department. Music and entertainment furnished by fellow employees.

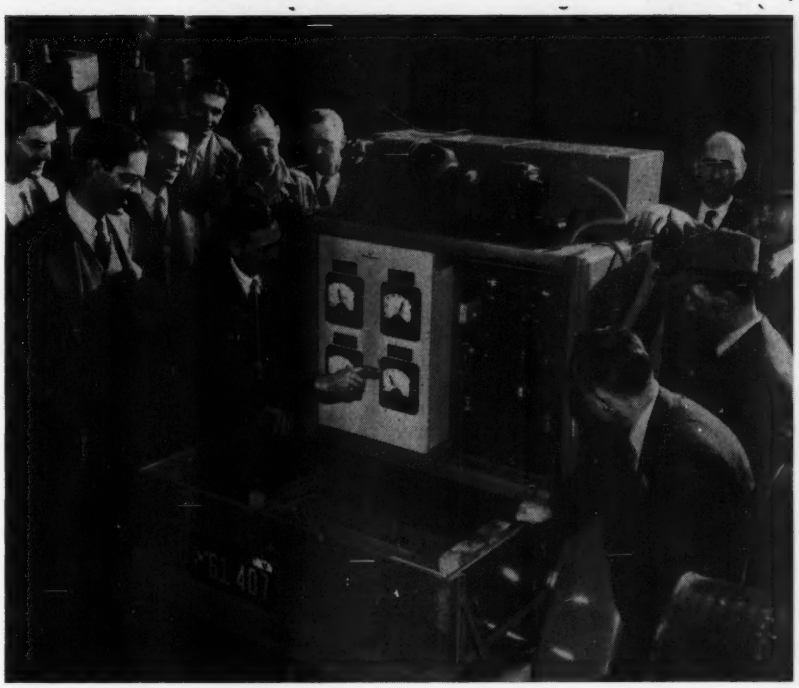
For Jim (on the records as James A. Butler, Electrician) is the oldest employee in point of service with the company. On November 24—the day of the Big Surprise—he had completed 47 years as a Standard Oiler.

Unable to be present, President Collier wired: "Congratulations on your 47 years with Standard. Not many companies can boast that they have an employee with such a long service record. I want you to know, Jim, that Standard is mighty proud of its 'oldest' employee. Best wishes."

While from General Manager Finney came this message: "Hearty congratulations on the completion of 47 years' service with our Company. We of the Manufacturing Department are particularly proud that the Company employee with the longest record of continuous service is a member of our organization. We are now looking forward to the time three years hence when we can celebrate your fiftieth anniversary. Sincere good wishes."

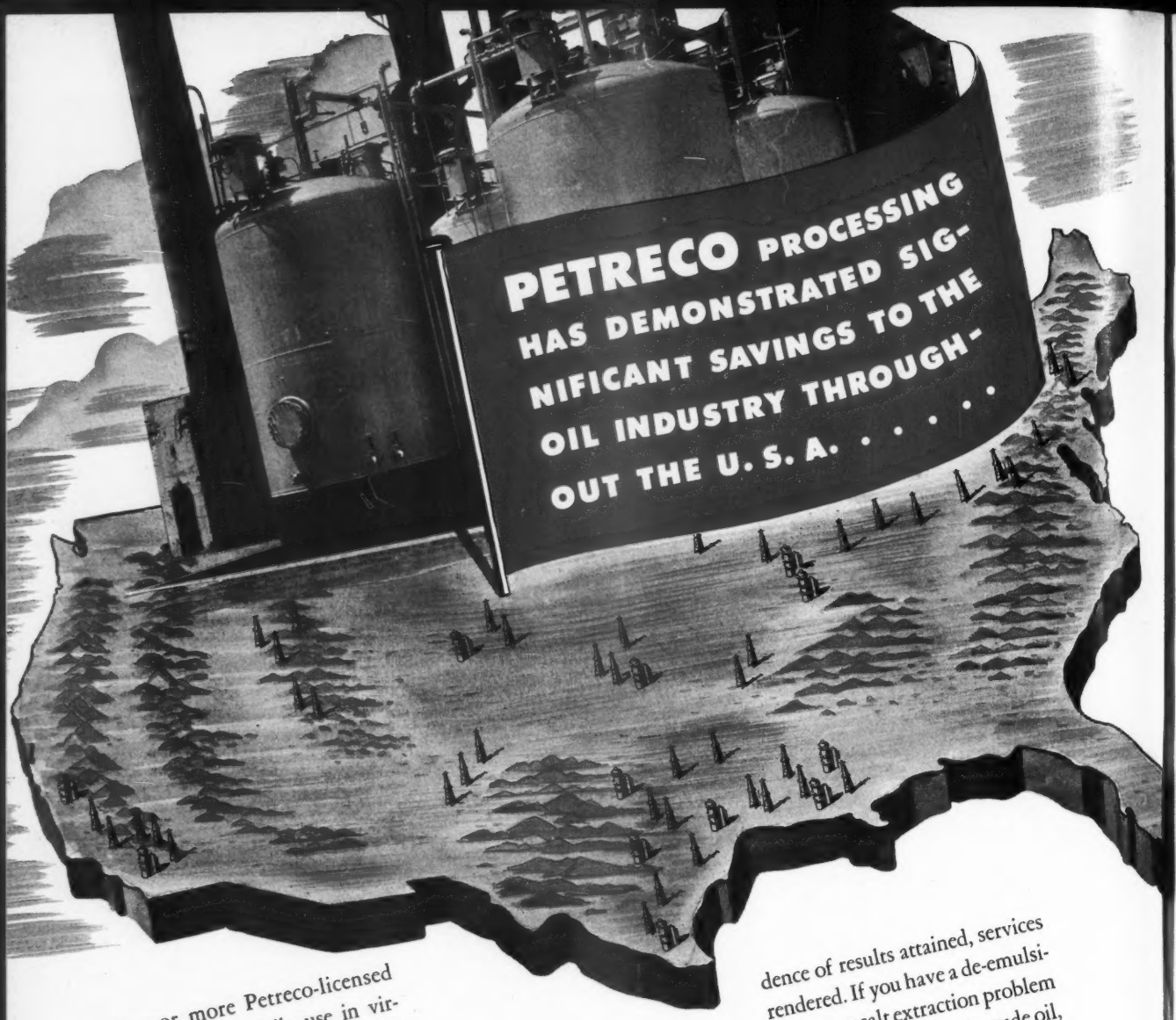
And when Francis Smith had read the messages and added the well wishes of co-workers, Jim looked out across the room filled with thousands of his cheering friends. It was really unnecessary for him to say a word. Obviously, this was the happiest, proudest day in Jim's life.

BUY WAR BONDS



Engineers and production heads of Pacific Gear & Tool Works, San Francisco, view demonstration of a new electronically controlled variable speed drive for machine tools and machines requiring extremely flexible control. Developed by General Electric, the drive is being demonstrated by A. D. Boardman, G. E. industrial control specialist. This was one of a series of such demonstrations which were held in northern California, and which are now being conducted in southern California for interested plant personnel in that area.

"All for you, Jim and Mrs. Butler!" say the trio: at the Butler luncheon, H. R. McFeeters, Assistant General Manager Industrial Relations Department, and L. W. Peck, Editor, "The Standard Oiler"; and Francis H. Smith, Manager of Richmond Refinery who was host.



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Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Outpost Wells Continuing

West of the Aliso Canyon field, the Standard Oil Co. Frew No. 1-2, is prospecting ahead below 8900 ft. Located in section 29-3n-16w, the well found the top of the Sesnon zone at 8300 ft. A formation test was made of this zone from 8285 ft. to 8435 ft. With the valve open for 29 minutes, 5000 ft. of gassy mud and live gassy oil entered the drill pipe. Seven inch casing was cemented through the zone at 8850 ft. and a water shut off test made over the zone at 8239 ft. Hole is now being cored ahead in Eocene gray sand and shale. Approximately 1500 ft. northwest of this well, Roosa No. 1 is being drilled by the combination of the Barnsdall Oil Co. and the Bandini Pet. Co. The hole is currently being cored ahead in gray sand and shale below 5750 ft. There is no information being released by the operators on the section penetrated. However, well is believed to have drilled through a fault in the vicinity of 4800 ft.

5 Points Well Recompleted

Nicolai-Becker Oil Co. Fee No. 1 has been recompleted on the pump for an initial production of 148 barrels per day of 19 gravity oil showing a cut of 9 per cent. The hole was originally drilled to 3785 ft., from which depth the well produced an average five barrels per day of clean oil, due to the hole being bottomed in a fault zone. The well was taken off production and directionally redrilled to the same zone, with the measured depth of 3809 ft. Located northwest from the intersection of Garfield and Florida streets, the well is producing from 48 ft. of perforations.

Gas Sand at Huntington Beach

Standard Oil Co. Huntington A No. 52, located in the Barley Patch area of the field, has been bottomed at 3523 ft. and is being completed from the Jones sand between the depths of 3365 ft. and 3523 ft. Prior to cementing 8⅝ inch casing at 3365 ft., a formation test was made of the interval 3159 ft. to 3343 ft. With the valve open for 30 minutes, the gas reached the surface in two minutes and blew at the gauged rate of 5,135,000 cubic feet per day. The presence of this sand has been known for some time, however this is the first successful test made.

Deep Test For Downey Area

Approximately ½ mile southwest of the town of Downey the Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co. is preparing to spud Downey Comm. No. 10-1. The well is located northeast from the intersection of Paramount Blvd. and Stewart and Gray Road, in section 4-3s-12w. The hole will be drilled into the Miocene, the top of which will probably not be found short of 10,000 ft.

Dominguez Area Gets Test

O. F. Darling has derrick erected and is preparing to spud Carson No. 1. The rig is located in section 35-3s-13w, approximately ½ mile northeast of the producing limits of the Dominguez field. The contract has been given to the Gus Pongratz Drilling Co.

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Athens	J. Paul Getty, Westmore	1	2, 3-14		Material
Aliso Canyon	Barnsdall-Bandini Pet. Co., Roosa	1	29, 3-16	5795	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Frew	1-2	29, 3-16	8887	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Del-Aliso	1	29, 3-16		Grade
Del Valle	Standard Oil Co., N.L. & F.	3-1	19, 4-17	7636	Testing
Dominguez	Cont. Expl. Co., Del-Amo	1	8, 4-13		Location
	Darling, O. F., Carson	1	35, 3-13		Rig
Downey	T.W.A.O. Co., Downey	10-1	4, 3-12		Prep. to spud
El Segundo	E. W. & H. R. Pauley, Loftus	1	11, 3-15	6450	Drilling
Elysian	Seaboard Oil Corp., Park	1	9, 1-13		Location
Newhall	Pet. Expl. Co., Kraft	1	31, 4-15		Location
Seal Beach	Gilco, Inc., Well	1	10, 5-12		Location
Sylmar	Richfield Oil Corp., T.I.T.	1	19, 3-15	7280	Drilling
Towsley Canyon	Haws & Ellsworth, H. E.	1	8, 3-16	100	Idle
Whittier	C.C.M.O. Co., E.Whittier Comm.	1-1	34, 2-11	5571	Abandoned
	C.C.M.O. Co., E.Whittier Comm.	4-1	2, 3-11		Rigging up
	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	14	32, 2-10		Rigging up
	Orange County				
Buena Park	Gen. Pet. Corp., Heath	1	34, 3-11	2449	Drilling
East Coyote	Barnsdall O.Co., Sunny Hills Ranch	1	22, 3-10	5748	Drilling
	San Bernardino County				
Chino Hills	Wm. Y. Lee, Corehole	2	21, 2-8	2503	Drilling
Soquel Canyon	A. F. McCain, Soquel	1	6, 3-8		Rig

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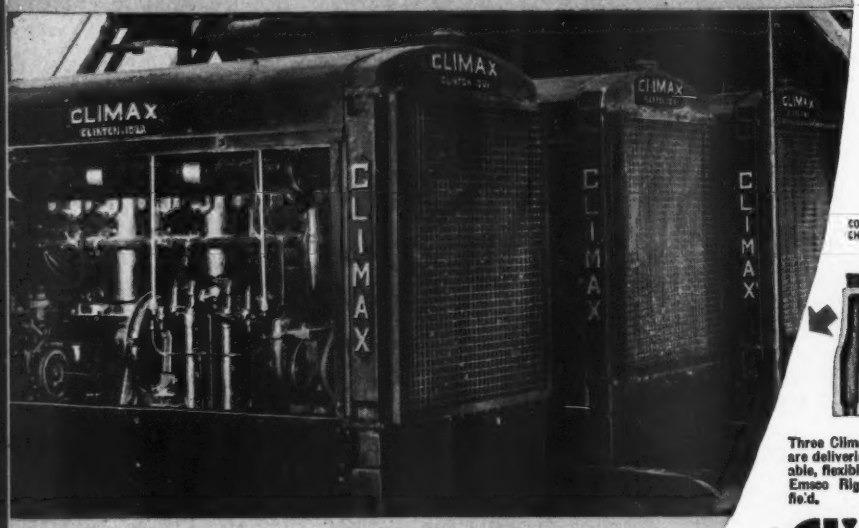
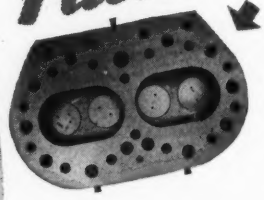
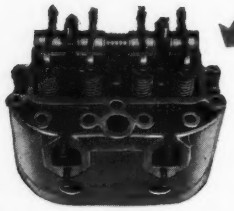


Facts about your CLIMAX drilling engine



Wide spacing of valves in Blue Streak Combustion Chamber improves cylinder scavenging.



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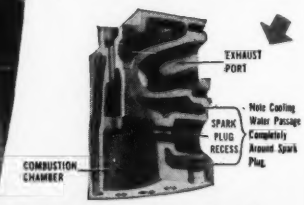

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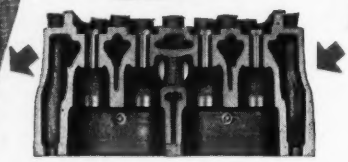

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Huntington Deep Test

The Treasure Hill Oil Co., is making preparations to deepen the old producing well, Rex Oil Co. No. 12. The total depth of the hole is 5063 ft and 8⅝ inch casing is set at 5055 ft. The hole has been surveyed and was found to be reasonably straight and in excellent condition for deepening. The Treasure Hill Oil Co. is a limited partnership between E. W. Deunstedt, V. W. Sponhauer and J. C. Theriot. The hole is located 360 ft. north and 40 ft. east from the northeast corner of Clay and Sweltzer. Objective depth of the well is 10,000 ft.

Deep Test Wet

The Texas Co. Field No. D-1, deep test well in the Long Beach field, shows a present production of 20 barrels per day cutting 50% salt water.The cut is ranging all the way from 50 to 100% of 600 grain salt water. Most of the fluid is believed to be coming from the gun perforations in the old deep zone, between the depths of 7810 ft. and 7930 ft. as the tests made on the De Soto zone indicated a gross fluid entry of about five barrels per day. The total depth of the hole is 10,324 ft.

Union Completes Big Dominguez Well

Union Oil Co. Callender No. 86 was completed for an initial production of 1400 barrels per day of 33 gravity clean oil, flowing through a 44/64 inch bean with 280 pounds tubing pressure and 1070 pounds casing pressure. Located in the north central portion of the field, the hole was drilled to a total depth of 6232 ft. and completed from gun perforated intervals in the fifth Callender zone between the depths of 5668 ft. and 6208 ft. The flow has been curtailed and well is currently producing 440 barrels per day through a 16/64 inch bean.

Barnsdall In Miocene

Barnsdall Oil Co. S.H.R. No. 1, extension test northwest of the westerly producing limits of the East Coyote field, is prospecting ahead in Miocene brown shale below 6200 ft. Located near the northwest corner of section 22-3s-10w, the well is reported to be correlating about 1000 ft. below the Bartholomae wells one-half mile to the southeast. No showings have been found in the hole to date.

Whittier "Cat" Abandoned

South of the old Whittier field the C.C.M.O. Co. has abandoned East Whittier Comm. No. 1-1. The hole was drilled and cored to a total depth of 5571 ft. Only gray sand was found in the Foix zone at 3750 ft. and the Meyer zone which was topped at 4600 ft. The operator has now moved the rig about two miles to the southeast and has spudded in on East Whittier Comm. No. 4-1. Hole has now been drilled to 1150 ft. where preparations are being made to set a string of 13⅜ inch surface casing. The new test is located 250 ft. south and 1950 ft. west from the northeast corner of section 2-3s-11w.

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Coastal and Northern Districts

Solano County Tests Fishing

Both of the wells being drilled by the Standard Oil Co. in the Suisun Bay area of Solano county are held up with fishing jobs. Honker Comm. No. 1-A, drilled to 8304 ft. and twisted off drill pipe. The fish could not be recovered and hole was sidetracked and redrilled. They are now fishing for drill pipe which is stuck on the bottom of the redrilled hole at 6812 ft. A. O. Stewart No. 1, with total depth of 8728 ft. is fishing for stuck drill pipe at 8625 ft. These two wells are located in section 25-3n-1w, while five miles to the northwest, the operator is building an island for Suisun Comm. No. 3, in section five of the same township and range.

Outpost Abandoned

East of the easterly producing limits of the Santa Maria Valley field, the Continental Oil Co. is abandoning Davis No. 1. Located in section 28-10n-33w, the hole was bottomed in Franciscan rocks at 2779 ft. A string of 8⅝ inch casing was cemented at 1650 ft. and a 6⅝ inch perforated liner landed on a plug at 2414 ft., for a test of the Monterey Chert zone.

Tehama County Test Drilling

In the Orland area of Tehama county, Dolan No. 1, joint test of the General Pet. Corp. and the Union Oil Co., is drilling ahead below 1000 ft. The hole is located 660 ft. north and 660 ft. east from the center of section 33-23n-3w. South of this well, in section 11-21n-3w, this same combination of companies has abandoned Orland Comm. No. 8-1. The hole was bottomed in gray sand at 3223 ft. and abandoned after a formation test of the interval 1825 ft. to 1872 ft. recovered only gassy mud and salt water found between the depths of 1642 ft. and 2410 ft. A bailing test showed only water with a small amount of heavy tar to be entering the hole.

Superior Testing

Superior Oil Co. Capay Grant Comm. No. 1, northerly extension test to the recently discovered Ord Bend gas field, is testing for production. The hole was drilled and cored to a total depth of 3993 ft. and bottomed in gray sand. The bottom of the hole was plugged with cement and 5¾ inch casing cemented at 3750 ft. This casing has now been gun perforated from 3670 ft. to 3677 ft. and the operator is currently engaged in making a production test of this zone. The well is located in Glenn county on section 12-21n-2w.

Signal to Drill Tideland Permits

The Signal Oil and Gas Co. is preparing to drill the first well on their new tideland permit northwest of the Elwood field. The well will be known as, State No. 129-1, and will be located approximately 800 ft. south and 800 ft. west from north ¼ corner of section 16-4n-29w. Drilling must start within 45 days. Southeast of this lease, the Signal organization is preparing to drill well No. 10, from the end of the pier on the old Appleford permit.

Shiells Canyon Development

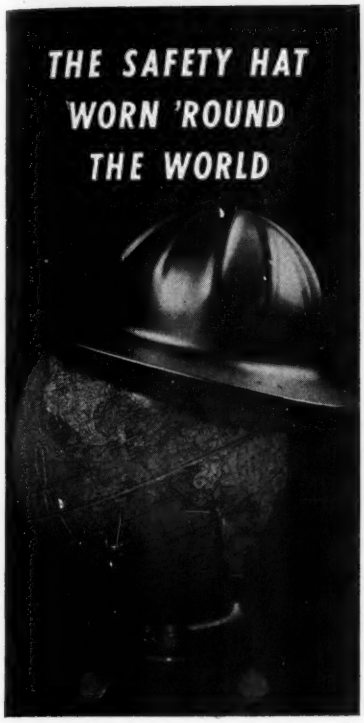
The Texas Co. is pushing the known producing limits of the Shiells Canyon field to the west. The company is merely developing the undrilled portion of the Shiells lease on the westerly flank of the field. The three wells completed to date have extended the field approximately ½ mile to the west. Shiells No. 142, was completed from the depth of 2623 ft. and produced a settled 90 barrels per day of 34 gravity clean oil; Shiells No. 143, produced 60 barrels per day from a total depth of 2905 ft., and Shiells No. 144, a settled yield of 130 barrels per day from the depth of 2805 ft. One location west of these wells the operator is currently drilling below 1900 ft. in Shiells No. 145. The above development is all in section

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Lompoc	S. R. Williams Fickert	1	8, 7-33	1877	Drilling
S. M. Valley	Continental Oil Co., Davis	1	28, 10-33	2779	Abandoning
Los Alamos	J. I. Anderson & Co., So. Calif. Pet Co., Archambeault	1	3, 7-32		Bldg. rig
	Ventura County				
Camarillo	Camarillo Oil Co., Camarillo	2	32, 2-20	2647	Testing
	Jos. Schuck, Schuck	1	28, 2-20	605	Drilling
Fillmore	Standard O. Co., Fillmore Comm.	2-1	24, 4-20	11513	Drilling
Happy Camp	Cal Camp Oil Corp., Harrington	1	21, 3-19		Location
Oxnard	Edward F. Delaney, Todd	1	6, 1-21	3789	Shut in
	Exeter Oil Co., Ltd., Lennox	2	6, 1-21	2572	Idle
	Hub City Pet. Co., Chase	1	6, 1-21	1955	Idle
Piru	Pac. West. Oil Corp., Temescal	16	4, 4-18	1476	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Bowman	2-1	14, 4-18		Grade
Santa Paula	J. J. Stevens, Corehole	1	31, 4-20	2483	Idle
Sespe	Merchants Pet. Co., Cochrane	7	1, 4-20	1768	Rig pump
	Volunteer Pet. Co., Tar Creek	3	28, 5-19	2009	Drilling
Shiells Canyon	Los Nietos Co., Elkins	2-1	5, 3-19	2939	Drilling
Simi	Mayo Oil Co., Montgomery	1	16, 2-18	2570	Drilling
South Mt.	Cambria Oil Co., Well	1	13, 3-21		Location
	F. E. Fairfield, S. M.	1	19, 3-20	4991	Idle
Timber Canyon	Geo. H. Roberts, O'Leary	1	29, 4-20	18	Idle

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

County	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Butte	Richfield Oil Corp., Dayton Comm.	2-1	6, 21n-1e		Location
Glenn	Gen. Pet. & Union Oil Co., Orland Comm.	8-1	11, 21n-3w	3223	Abandoned
	Richfield Oil Corp., Afton Comm.	1	2, 18n-1w	5071	Drilling
	Superior Oil Co., Capay Grant	1	12, 21n-2w	3993	Testing
Humboldt	Br.Am.O. Prod. Co., Mitchell-Dorr	1	10, 3n-1w		Rigging up
San Joaquin	Richfield Oil Corp., East Stockton	1	5, 1n-8e	8225	Drilling
Solano	Standard Oil Co., Honker Comm.	1A	25, 3n-1w	8304	Fishing D.P.
	Standard Oil Co., A. O. Stewart	1	25, 3n-1w	8728	Fishing D.P.
	Standard Oil Co., Suisun Comm.	3	5, 3n-1w		Decking Is.
Tehama	Gen. Pet. & Union Oil Co., Dolan	1	33, 23n-3w	1050	Drilling



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4-3n-19w. Approximately ½ mile to the west of these wells, in section 5-3n-19w, the Los Nietos Co. Elkins No. 2-1, is drilling ahead in oil sand at 2940 ft. The top of the El Rancho oil sand was found at 2674 ft. and top of the Elkins zone at 2837 ft. From the appearance of these sands it is evident that the producing limits of the Shiells Canyon field are due to take a big jump to the west.

Bel-Air Completes

In the Santa Maria Valley field, on section 35-10n-34w, the Bel-Air Oil Co. has completed Twitchell No. 3. Top of the Miocene was found at 5083 ft. and hole bottomed in shale at 5575 ft. Seven inch casing was cemented at 4905 ft. and a 5½ inch perforated liner landed at 5552 ft. On pump the well started producing at the initial rate of 2000 barrels per day of 18 gravity clean oil. This operator has locations for three additional wells in this field all are on the Donovan lease in section 13-10n-35w.

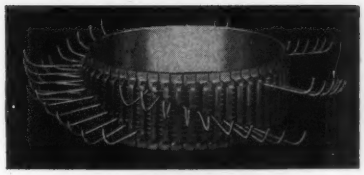
Padre Canyon Test Coring

C. C. M. O. Hobson No. A-12, deep test well in the Padre Canyon Shiells Canyon field to the west. brown shale below 9100 ft. A string of seven inch casing has been cemented over old producing zone at 7120 ft. The operator will make no statement as to the probable objective of the test.

Oak Canyon Outpost

West of the known producing limits of the Oak Canyon field, the Hathaway Co. Ram No. 3, is drilling ahead below 2200 ft. The hole will be drilled to approximately 3000 ft. in search of the first zone. Located in section 31-5n-17w the hole is about 600 ft. west of the nearest producing well.

BUY WAR BONDS



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WALL CLEANING GUIDES

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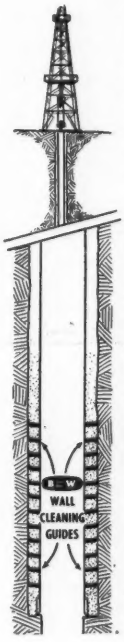

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Wall Cleaning Guides placed on the bottom joints of surface casing protect against blow-outs around the casing, or cratering from an imperfect cement job.

2 TO PREVENT BACKING OFF

The rotation and jarring of the drill pipe tends to loosen the threads of the bottom joint of surface casing, particularly opposite an imperfect cement job. The unscrewing of this joint may result in an impossible fishing job, or abandonment.

Wall Cleaning Guides placed on the bottom joints will assist in securing a *perfect* cement job, which in turn will securely anchor the casing to the formation.

Table of Dimensions

Casing Size	Hole Diameter	Outside Wire Diam.
8⅝"	12¼"	14½"
9⅝"	12¼"	14½"
10¾"	14¾"	16¾"
13⅜"	17¼"	18½"

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San Joaquin Valley

New Test For Ant Hill Area

Approximately two miles southeast of the producing limits of the Kern River field, the Shell Oil Co. is preparing to spud Afana No. 1. The location reported is 233 ft. south and 233 ft. east from the northwest corner of section 18-29s-29e. The well is being drilled to test the Vedder sand, top of which is expected at about 4800 ft. Approximately three miles east of this well, in section 15-29s-29e, the Amerada Pet. Corp. has abandoned S. P. No. 2-15. The top of the volcanics was found at 4345 ft. and hole bottomed in basement rocks at 4387 ft. In the Kern Bluff area south of the above wells, the Standard Oil Co. is preparing to make a production test in well No. 8-4. Located in section 21-29s-29e, the hole has been bottomed in shale and oil stained sand at 1126 ft. The operator has apparently found something of considerable interest and has staked locations for two additional wells in the section.

Union Stakes Rio Bravo "Cat"

Three miles southwest of the westerly producing limits of the Rio Bravo field, the Union Oil Co. is grading location for Kernco No. 88-8. The hole will be located 330 ft. north and 330 ft. west from the southeast corner of section 8-29s-25e. This is one mile south of the operators Kernco No. 81-8, which was drilled to 10,165 ft. and abandoned after making several tests of showings below 5800 ft.

Deep Test For Maricopa Area

Approximately one mile northeast of the town of Maricopa, the Standard Oil Co. is preparing to drill Ethel D.S. No. 1. The hole is located 1650 ft. north and 1650 ft. west from the southeast corner of section 36-12n-24w. The company reports the well as a deep test of the area, with 10,000 to 12,000 ft. as the probable objective.

Standard Completes Extension Test

In the Jacalitos area south of the town of Coalinga the Standard Oil Co. has completed well No. 67-17e. Located in section 17-21s-15e the hole was bottomed in shale at 5540 ft. A string of 5½ inch casing was cemented at 3900 ft. and gun perforated in two stages between the depths of 3700 ft. and 3760 ft. The well was swabbed in and allowed to flow to the sump for two hours before being shut in. At the present time the shut in pressures have equalized at 1250 pounds on both the tubing and casing. The completion of this well opens for development a new area midway between the south end of the West Coalinga field and the Jacalitos Hills field. To date the operator has released no information on the zone open to production. Approximately two

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Fresno County

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Cantua	Standard Oil Co., Well	88-3	3, 17-14		Rigging up
Coalinga	The Texas Co., S. P.	58-21	21, 19-16	9416	Fishing
Jacalitos	Standard Oil Co., Well	67-17E	17, 21-15	5540	Completed
	Standard Oil Co., Wells Fargo	1	30, 21-15		Foundation
Lanare	Amerada Pet. Corp., Cal.-Lds.	65-15	15, 17-18	8200	Completed
Nicholson	Shell Oil Co., Inc., S. P.	73-35	35, 15-15	8100	Abandoned
Polvadero	Standard Oil Co., Bourdieu	1A	1, 21-16	10348	Testing WSO
Raisin City	Pauley, E. W. & H. R., Well	21-29	29, 15-18	5698	Suspended
	Shell Oil Co., Inc., San Joaquin	2-1	9, 15-17	6380	Abandoned
Riverdale	Amerada Pet. Corp., Furtado	55-36	36, 17-19	8185	Abandoned

Kern County

Antelope	Etienne Lang, Occidental	3-NW-30	30, 26-19	1496	Completed
Ant Hill	Amerada Pet. Corp., S. P.	2-15	15, 29-29	4387	Abandoned
	Shell Oil Co., Inc., Afana	1	18, 29-29		Rigging up
Belridge—South	C.C.M.O. Co., Temblor	36-1	36, 28-20		Foundation
Bowerbank	The Texas Co., Bowerbank Unit II	8B	8, 29-24	4949	Rng. elec. log.
Comanche Point	T. W. Burnham, Chiquita	2	34, 12-19	2250	Idle
Devils Den	Priest & DeKalb Blake	1	25, 25-18	810	Reaming
Dyer Creek	Shell Oil Co., Cairns	1	14, 26-27	2271	Abandoned
Elk Hills	Capital Co., Tupman	1	24, 30-24		Location
	Pacific Western and G. F. Getty, Transport	64	26, 30-24	10660	Suspended
Edison	Tracy Harkness Seale	2	5, 30-29	4217	Completed
	J. Paul Getty, Hoagland	1	8, 30-29	4146	Stdg. cem.
Edison, SE	Judy K Oil Co., El Tejon	1	22, 30-30	600	Drilling
Gould Hills	Union Oil Co., Richardson	53	18, 29-21	3978	Drilling
Grapevine	Kern Line Oil Co., Well	1	19, 11-19	9200	Milling window
Kern Bluff	Standard Oil Co., Well	2-10	21, 29-29	944	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Well	8-4	21, 29-29	1126	Completed
	Standard Oil Co., Well	6-6	29, 29-29		Location
Kern Front	Independent Expl. Co., Austin	1	28, 28-29		Location
Kern River	E. A. Bender, Orloff	1	6, 29-28	1765	Coring
	Seaboard Oil Corp., Fuhrman	1	21, 28-28	800	Drilling
	J. T. Wilcox, Zanetti	1	17, 28-28	3440	Rerigging
McClung	Continental Oil Co., KCL	H-1	18, 30-26	8495	Abandoned
	Continental Oil Co., Easton	1	33, 29-26	8214	Abandoned
McKittrick	Standard Oil Co., Well	113-7	7, 30-32	2110	Completed
Midway	Standard Oil Co., Ethel D.S.		36, 12-24		Rigging up
Mt. Poso	G. C. Nelson, Nelson-Hooper	1	36, 26-27	2592	Abandoned
Mt. View	Di Giorgio Fruit Corp., Well	48-10	10, 21-29	6419	Pumped—Idle
	T.W.A.O. Co., Porter	24-18	18, 30-29		Grade
Poso Creek	Golden Bear Oil Co., New Hope	7	29, 27-27	2652	Bailing
	Pac. West'n O. Corp., Enas Fee	35A	21, 27-27	2120	Drilling
Richgrove	Western Gulf Oil Co., Richgrove	1	4, 25-27	877	Drilling
Rio Bravo	Union Oil Co., Kernco	88-8	8, 29-25		Grading
Rosedale	Western Gulf Oil Co., KCL-A	37-14	14, 29-26		Rigging up
Round Mt.	Bandini Pet. Corp., Signal Mills	1	24, 28-28	2489	Completed
	Bandini Pet. Corp., Signal Mills	5	24, 28-28	1710	Drilling
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Railroad	3	23, 28-28	2503	Completed
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Railroad	4	23, 28-28		Rigging up
	Harp & Brown, Olcese	2	17, 28-29		Rigging up
	Signal Pet. of Calif., S. P.	1	25, 28-28	526	Drilling
	The Texas Co., KCL	1-13	13, 28-28		Location
	Wilshire Oil Co., Hartfield	1	32, 28-29		Grade
Shafter	T.W.A. Oil Co., Shafter Comm.	86-7	7, 28-25	10669	Drilling
Stockdale	W.G.O. Co., KCL	77-5	5, 30-27		Rig
Tehachapi	E. G. Cummings, Poor Boy	1	31, 32-32	1411	Idle
Temblor	B. F. Delanty, Well	69-A-1A	36, 29-20	221	Drilling
10 Section	Ohio Oil Co., KCL	J-1	6, 31-26		Rigging up

Madera County

Herminghaus	The Texas Co., Gill	41-17	17, 13-16		Location
Firebaugh	The Texas Co., Moffat	55-7	7, 12-15		Rig

miles southwest of this well, the operator has foundations built for Wells-Fargo No. 1, in section 30 of the same township and range.

Lanare Field Extended

Approximately one mile northwest of the Superior Oil Co.'s discovery well, the Amerada Pet. Corp. has completed Calif. Lands No. 65-15. Located in section 15-17s-18e, the hole was bottomed in shale at 8200 ft. after finding the top of the oil sand at 8020 ft. The hole was plugged back to 8065 ft. on a combination string of 5½-inch casing landed at 8060 ft. and cemented through perforations at 8018 ft. During the first 24 hours the well flowed by heads at the initial rate of 100 barrels per day of 32 gravity oil showing a cut of 0.1 per cent. The gas production was gauged at 31 MCF through a 14/64 inch bean with 100 pounds flow pressure.

Fresno "Cat" Abandoned

In the Nicholson area of Fresno county the Shell Oil Co. has abandoned S. P. No. 73-35. The hole was bottomed in gray sand and shale at 8100 ft. Two formation tests were made. The first tested the interval from 8055 ft. to 8100 ft. and the second from 4208 ft. to 4323 ft. There was no oil or gas recovered in either test. The hole is located in section 35-15s-15e, about six miles west of the town of San Joaquin. The operator has no further plans for drilling in the area at this time.

Raisin City "Cat" Abandoned

Shell Oil Co. San Joaquin No. 2-1, northwesterly extension test, was abandoned in gray sand at the total depth of 6380 ft. Located in section 9-15s-17e, well found the top of the Kreyenhagen shale at 6294 ft. and top of the Eocene sand at 6345 ft. There were no showings at any time and no tests were made. At the southeast end of the field the outpost well drilled by the Pauley Brothers has been indefinitely suspended and will probably be abandoned. The hole was bottomed in gray sand at the total depth of 5698 ft. Several exhaustive tests were were made of showings found above 5500 ft. All tests recovered salt water with only minor showings of oil and gas. The hole is located in section 29-15s-18e.

Tejon Field

Richfield Oil Corp. is continuing the development of this field with very indifferent success. Tejon No. A-21-2, located in section 2-10n-19w, south of the discovery well was abandoned after drilling to 2473 ft. and finding only gray sand in the Chanac zone. North of the discovery well Tejon No. B-54-35, is drilling ahead in shale with streaks of sand below 3350 ft. Only minor oil showings were found in the Chanac sand which was topped at 2360 ft. The operators' next project is Tejon No. B-65-7, which is located in section 7-11n-18w, about four miles northeast of the producing wells.

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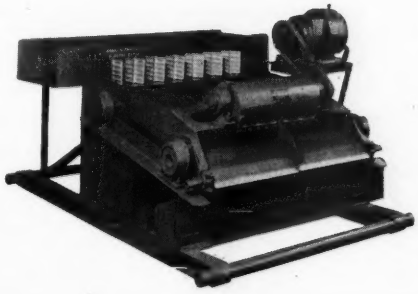

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Allen D. Maclean, Assistant Director, Production Division, U. S. Maritime Commission, congratulates Wm. F. McGarvey, Jr., vice president, Warman Steel Casting Co., Los Angeles, on winning the Maritime "M" Flag in recognition of Warman's production achievement in supplying castings for Victory and Liberty ships. To date, Warman Steel Casting Co. is one of the very few exclusive producers of steel casting in the United States to be so recognized.

Phosphate Tannate Chemicals Still Available for Mud Treatment

In spite of the heavy demands for phosphorous for the manufacture of smokes for military use, and the consumption of tannin compounds in the treatment of leather, phosphate and tannin chemicals are still available for the treatment of drilling muds.

Where tetrasodium pyrophosphate and other phosphates for mud treatment are concerned, War Production Board Order M-334 does not limit the amount of such chemicals which an oil company or drilling contractor may purchase. The order does, however, require that if a user intends to purchase more than 10,000 pounds per quarter that his requirements receive WPB approval. Military spokesmen have pointed out that phosphorous smoke screens have proven to be of great value in offensive operations and that it is hoped that industries using phosphates will keep their commercial applications under careful control.

Quebracho as used by the oil industry for controlling mud viscosity, contains tannic acid as the active ingredient. It is also used in the tanning of leather, manufacturing certain drugs and chemicals, and for use in water treatments. Under War Production Board General Conservation Order M-277 (amended November 25, 1943), quebracho is obtainable by oil companies and drilling contractors without restrictions.

Chestnut extract, another material yielding tannic acid for mud treatment, cannot be obtained without restrictions because it has been placed under allocation control and applications for exemption to the prohibition against sale, delivery or acceptance of such material must be made to the War Production Board on Form WPB-3357 or WPB-3356.

Sodium metasilicate has also been placed under allocation control by WPB Allocation Order M-355. Each person, other than governmental departments and agencies, who expects to receive more than 8,000 pounds (anhydrous basis) of sodium metasilicate in any one month, must file Form WPB-2945 on or before the 15th day of the month preceding the first month in which delivery is requested.

Wildcat Committee Presents Red Cross With $12,727

The Wildcat Committee of the California Oil and Gas Association presented a check for $12,727 to the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross at a luncheon meeting of the Committee on January 21. The check represents the net proceeds of the Wildcats' annual Christmas dinner and high jinks and will be used to finance the Red Cross Arts and Skills Program for disabled service men in this area.

Presentation was made by L. L. Aubert, chairman of the group, to Gurney E. Newlin, chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Arts and Skills Program is designed for the mental rehabilitation of men disabled in the service and involves work which can be done by hand. As the men become more interested and seek to create new things, their mental condition is declared to improve tremendously with a corresponding improvement in physical condition. The program will be carried on locally in permanent government hospitals at Sawtelle, Long Beach, Norconia, and a new hospital now being built in the San Fernando Valley.

To Boards of Two Banks Returns to Private Business

Col. Rockwell

Colonel W. F. Rockwell, industrial leader, was recently elected to the boards of the First National Bank and Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Coincidentally it was announced that he had resigned his position as Director of Production for the U. S. Maritime Commission in order to devote full attention to the manufacturing details of war work being done by his several interests.

Colonel Rockwell, who is President of Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company—Merco Nordstrom Valve Company, made the following statement.

"The recent untimely death of Walter H. Parker, Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing, hastened the need for my return to active participation in business.

"My resignation to Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, was submitted when it became apparent that the shipbuilding program was 'over the hump' and that my services must be devoted to the production of war goods manufactured in our several plants.

"Our organization has contributed heavily to the war program both in materials produced and in trained man-power that has been released to branches of the service. For example, here at Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company, Vice President and Chief Engineer Allen D. MacLean is serving as Assistant Director of Production for the Maritime Commission; Vice President and Sales Manager A. E. Higgins is a Major in the U. S. Air Corps, and Vice President and Controller W. F. Rockwell, Jr., is a Lieutenant in the Army. Over 600 of our workmen are now serving in some branch of the armed forces."

Under the guiding hand of Colonel Rockwell, the Production Division of the Maritime Commission has compiled an enviable record in ship construction. The greatest fleet in history has been sent down the ways to assure the necessary bottoms with which to transport our troops and support them while pursuing the aggressors on foreign soil.

Nomads Hold Annual Meeting

The election of officers and regents for the coming year was held at the Annual Meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads, Wednesday evening, January 12, 1944.

The following men were elected:

Roland E. Smith, President.

Wallace A. Sawdon, Vice President.

J. C. Ballagh, Secretary.

Elmer R. Smith, Treasurer.

William McGraw, Sergeant-at-Arms.

John Dodge, Asst. Secretary.

Fred Tyler, Asst. Treasurer.

T. M. Johnston, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.

W. F. Bettis, Regent.

Henry W. Pullman, Regent.

Following the Annual Business Meeting, the Nomads and their guests assembled for the regular dinner meeting. After the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, President Pullman opened the meeting by calling for the introduction of guests. He then turned the meeting over to the master of ceremonies for the evening, Owen P. Lake, who first called on Karl Jauman to discuss the Canol Project from which he had just returned. After giving a background of the field, pipe line and refinery situation covered by this project in Canada and Alaska, he answered questions about the operations and told of the difficulties that had to be overcome in doing the job.

The speaker of the evening was Francisco Duenas, a citizen of Ecuador and at present in the export business in Los Angeles. Mr. Duenas discussed the relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries and pointed out that a maintenance of trade after the war would require the utilization of South American products by the United States as well as the exporting of American goods to Latin-American countries.

Roland E. Smith
1944 President, L. A. Chapter.

Among the guests at the meeting were I. Frank Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Board of Regents of the Nomads and a member of the New York Chapter, and C. E. Whitney of the Houston Chapter. The guests from other countries were: Hon. Carlos Grimm, Vice Consul of Mexico; W. E. Childers of the Mene Grande Oil Co.; C. H. Strickland, formerly with the Iraq Petroleum Co.; Howard K. Soper and Harry M. Heath of Shell Oil Co. of Ecuador; Ralph A. Davis of International Petroleum Co. from Peru; L. H. Hilyard, W. Scribner and C. D. Hendershott of the California Arabian Standard Oil Co.; Alfonso Chiriboga with the Government of Ecuador; H. N. Groenke of the Creole Petroleum Co.; L. J. Van Dijk of Asiatic Petroleum Co.; George Heseldin of the Near East Development Corp.; K. B. Jauman, recently returned from Canada and Alaska; and E. W. Plaugher of Industrial Agencies of Trinidad.

Before adjourning the meeting, President Pullman introduced the newly elected officers. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 10 o'clock.

Bob Cook Makes Extended Sales Trip

R. M. (Bob) Cook, Security Engineering Company oilfield sales manager, left the Whittier, California, office January 25 for a 30-day business trip. His itinerary includes:

Denver, Colorado; Casper and Cody, Wyoming; Fort Worth, Houston, Midland and Odessa, Texas.

R. M. Cook

Besides checking up on field conditions, Bob will give special attention to Security's newly established service stores at Casper, Wyoming, and Odessa, Texas.

Securaloy Now Available

Release by the War Production Board of a limited amount of aluminum alloy for oil drilling purposes has brought Security Engineering Co., Inc., of Whittier, Calif., Houston and Centralia, Illinois, back into the market with Securaloy, patented drillable metal for well development and completions.

Thus for the first time since the freezing of aluminum stocks in early 1942 the California company will be able to furnish Securaloy for the many subsurface applications for which it has proved so successful. Among them:

1. Drillable windows providing efficient development of secondary zones and easy sidetracking operations.

2. Drillable-pipe and steel-pipe

sections combined to form a production string.

3. Selective gun perforating of cemented liners.

4. Wide use of drillable liners in exploratory work.

5. Use of drillable scabbing sleeves in repair work.

With a view to supplying operators with drillable tubing for the stepped-up completions scheduled for 1944, the company is at present establishing new offices in Casper, Wyoming, where Jim Campbell, formerly with Baroid and American Pipe & Supply, will be in charge; and at Odessa, West Texas, where Russell Smith will be transferred from the Ventura, Calif., office of the firm.

The company is also enlarging its Valve Department for service to producers and refiners, under direction of C. F. (Cy) Johnson, for ten years with Reed Roller Bit Co. in Houston.

Junior A. I. M. E. January Meeting

The January 13th meeting of the Junior Section of the A.I.M.M.E. was held at Cole's Cafeteria in Huntington Park. A very excellent talk was given by Ernest K. Parks on the subject, "Responsibility in the Engineering Profession." Mr. Parks' experience in the oil industry and his present position as a consulting petroleum production engineer have made him most qualified to speak on this subject which is so pertinent to members and guests of the A.I.M.M.E. group. A very vigorous discussion was stimulated amongst about 35 men attending the meeting. Mr. Parks supplemented his opinions with letters and statements on the subject which he had solicited from a number of the most prominent men in the profession. Mr. Parks contended that professional status as an engineer is not attained by the award of a college degree, but that it comes only through assumption of responsibility. The mere performance of work in an engineering department under the detailed direction of a superior does not classify a man as a professional engineer but he is only a technologist who must spend considerable time and effort obtaining the experience which is necessary to assumption of responsibility for planning the work.

Responsibilities to the employer, the general public, the profession and the engineer's family were discussed in considerable detail by the group. It was contended that it is not ethical for a professional man to argue some advantage for his employer or client on an engineering basis which is known to be unsound. However, there are cases which can be argued soundly on the basis of equity without support by engineering considerations. In these cases the preservation of equity may be more in the interest of the public good than would strict adherence to engineering considerations alone.

The subject of unionization of engineers was discussed, as it is a current problem which has instigated action on the part of the engineering societies. Everett G. Trostel explained the recent action of the ASCE recently published in Mining and Metallurgy, and he informed the group that the A.I.M M.E. is conducting an investigation of the opinion of its members in this regard.

During 1944 the activities of the Junior A.I.M.M.E. for Southern California are directed by its executive committee consisting of the past chairman, Marshall C. Turner, and the present officers, John T. Sinclair, Chairman; James G. Creed, Program Chairman; Richard L. Parsons, Membership Chairman, and Milan G. Arthur, Secretary. The committee has polled the men on the mailing list to determine the type of meetings and subjects preferred, and they are anxious to receive any additional recommendations.

Polvadero "Cat" Testing

Standard Oil Co. Bourdieu No. 1-A, wildcat test midway between the Kettleman Hills North Dome and the Pleasant Valley fields, is making water shut-off test on seven-inch casing cemented at 10,320 ft. The hole was drilled and cored to a total depth of 10,348 ft. Top of the Green sand was found at 10,249 ft. and top of the Eocene sand at 10,264 ft. Present plans call for cleaning out and testing the Eocene sand from 10,320 ft. to bottom. If this zone is not commercially productive, the hole will be plugged back and tests made of some fair showings put behind the seven-inch casing. The try is located near the west ¼ corner of section 1-21s-16e.

New Test for Cantua Creek

Standard Oil Co. is rigging up preparatory to drilling well No. 88-3. Located 330 ft. north and 330 ft. west from the southeast corner of section 3-17s-14e, the hole will probably be drilled to below 10,000 ft. A large number of wells drilled north and east of this location failed to find commercial production. This is the second attempt for the Standard Oil Co. in this area which for many years has attracted both major and independent operators.

Texas Co. Fishing

One and one-half miles east of the producing limits of the Northeast Coalinga Eocene field, The Texas Co. S. P. No. 58-21, is tied up with a fishing job. The hole was being drilled in shale with streaks of sand at 9416 ft., when a boiler blew up and left the drill pipe on bottom. They are now washing over and cutting out the fish. There were no showings found to the present depth of the hole which is located in section 21-19s-16e.

Sylmar "Cat" Spot Coring

Richfield Oil Corp. T. I. & T. No. 1, wildcat test, near the southwest corner of section 19-3n-15w, is spot coring ahead in gray sand and shale below 7300 ft. Very slow progress is being made due to coring difficulties. The formation is reported to be mostly unconsolidated gray sand.

Del Valle "Cat" Testing

South of the westerly producing limits of the Del Valle field the Standard Oil Co. is testing Newhall Land and Farming Co. well No. 3-1. The hole was drilled and cored to a total depth of 7636 ft. and bottomed in gray sand and shale which has been tentatively called upper Miocene. A string of 5½ inch casing has been cemented at 7018 ft. and is being perforated and tested in stages below 6200 ft. All tests made to date have been wet. The best showings found in the hole were in the intervals 5350 ft. to 5425 ft. and from 6020 ft. to 6080 ft. These zones still remain to be tested. The well is located near the east ¼ corner of section 19-4n-17w.

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Reports from Washington

(Continued from Page 5)

State of California, to the effect the county would be grieviously injured if the government deprived it of its revenues by condemning Standard's properties.

Assuming Standard's holdings within the reserve, and the Coles Levee field, were taken over by the government — Kern county would lose some $30,955,645 in assessed value, Noon estimated. The taking over of Coles Levee is anticipated if it can be proven the field overlies the same structure embracing the deeper sands in the Standard Elk Hills property.

Noon revealed to the committee that he had written President Roosevelt complaining about the "ever-expanding acquisition of properties by the Federal government" and warning that "Federal acquisition of lands removes them from the local tax rolls and this undermines the tax structure of local government."

The letter to the President was referred by him to Secretary of the Navy Knox who replied to Noon (sending a copy of the letter to the White House) that:

". . . condemnation was completely unnecessary, in view of Standard's willingness to enter into a Unit Plan Contract which . . . achieves without expense—either to Kern County or to the Federal government—all the objectives which the latter has in mind in the case of Elk Hills."

The committee, with one or two exceptions, seemed virtually convinced that the proposed new Navy-Standard contract would be preferable to condemnation proceedings . . . Standard appeared resigned to the fact that the new agreement—if approved—is even more drastic than the original contract,—particularly since there is no five-year guarantee for the period in which it will be permitted to produce 15,000 B/D, but a six-month-after-the-cessation-of-hostilities deadline. The company, however, is promised a total of 25,000,000 barrels of oil from the shallow zone of the field, and certain other concessions similar to those in the original contract.

The Navy's attitude toward Standard definitely was one of having cinched a good bargain.

"From what you said the other day, you got everything Standard had," commented Representative Compton I. White, of Idaho, bitter critic of the Standard-Navy agreement. "In common parlance, Standard lost its shirt in the deal with the Navy."

"The first time, they lost their shirt," said Admiral H. A. Stuart, director of Naval Petroleum Reserves, "The second time, they lost their coat and pants."

Throughout the hearings, Standard's "Champion"—as he was derisively termed by White—was Representative Alfred J. Elliott, of Tulare, Kern County. Elliott, who was chiefly concerned over the effect of condemnation proceedings would have on his constituency brought out the facts that:

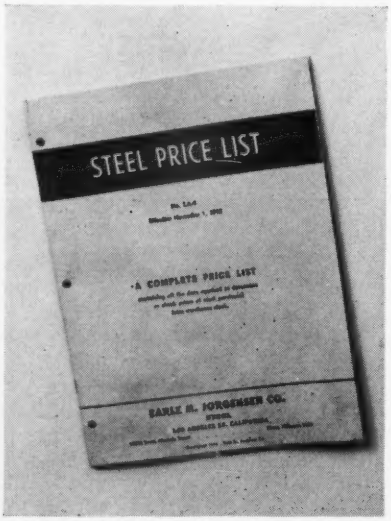
The San Joaquin Valley Oil Producers Association, representing the small oil companies, had passed a resolution opposing Federal condemnation, as well as the Kern County Chamber of Commerce. . . . There was "no popular sentiment against Standard", Elliott determined through questioning of witnesses, and the oil industry had "cooperated 100% and done a swell job".

Jorgensen Issues New Steel Price List

A new, simplified complete steel price list that contains all of the data required to determine or check prices of steel purchased from warehouse stocks, is offered free to all steel users by the Earle M. Jorgensen Company, steel distributors operating warehouses in Los Angeles and Oakland, California, and Houston, Texas.

As all experienced steel buyers know, there has always been a great deal of "mystery" surrounding the pricing of steel, because steel is sold at base prices to which extras and/or deductions are applicable for quantity, size, finish, tolerance, treatment, analysis, gauge, length, width, thickness, etc.

Through the use of this new Jorgensen price list, however, almost anyone can quickly and accurately establish or check prices of practically all steel items purchased from their warehouse stocks, because this one price list contains all the data required for this purpose without referring to supplementary extra schedules of any kind. Moreover, whenever extras or deductions are applicable to the pricing of any commodity specific references are made to the tables to be used and, of course, the tables show the amount of the extras or deductions.



The purpose of Jorgensen's new price list is to provide customers with as complete a price list as is possible and practical for the quick and accurate prices of all regular stock items. With this new list the responsibility for checking invoices covering steel purchased can be turned over to inexperienced help with complete confidence. Copies of this list may be obtained by writing any of the Jorgensen offices —Los Angeles for prices applying in the Southern California and Arizona territory; Oakland for prices applying in the Northern California territory and Houston for the Texas and southwestern territory.

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